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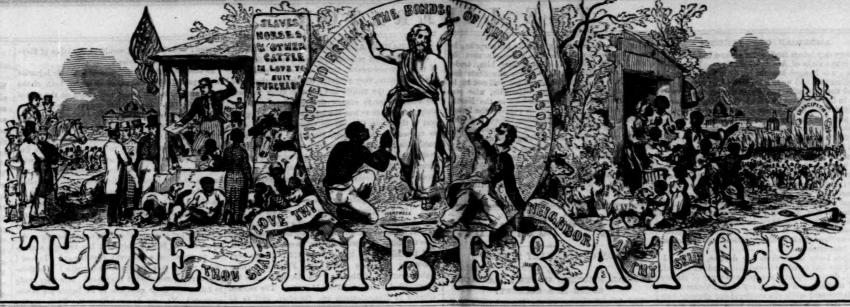
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An remark of the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to nected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, givania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sois are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the his of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, En-REND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispossionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1860.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1517.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXX. NO. 3.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DEMOCRACY.

The adherents of Democracy, even in the free lates, have at length come out boldly in advocacy Sakes, have at length come out boldly in advocacy a Slavery as just, and blasphemously quote Scripare in its support. Mr. O Connor, a distinguished at able leader of the party in New York, gave utrance, at the great Union-Saving Meeting in that y, to the following sentiments:

Is negro Slavery unjust? If it is unjust, it viomy man his due.' If it is unjust, it violates the of God, which says, 'Love thy neighbor as thyfor that requires that we should perpetrate no stice. And, gentlemen, if it could be maintained injustice. And, gentlemen, if it could be maintained that Negro Slavery was unjust, perhaps I might be prepared, perhaps we ought to be prepared, to go with that distinguished man, to whom allusion is frequently made, and say there is a 'higher law' which compels us to trample beneath our feet the Constitution established by our fathers, with all the blessings it secures to their children. But, gentlemen, I insist—and that is the argument to which re must come, which we mast meet, and on which re must come to a conclusion that shall govern our he Congress of the United States—I INSIST THAT is not only just, [hisses, applause, and cries of put him out, 'put him out,' 'sit down,' 'or-

Mr. O'Connor. Order, order, if you please.

Mr. O'Connor. Order, order, if you please.

Mayor Tiemann. Let him stay there, order!

Volces. Put him out.

Mr. O'Connor. Serpents have the privilege of bising; good men wil be silent and hear. I maintain, gentlemen, that NEGRO SLAVERY IS NOT INJUST—[No., sir; and applause]—that it is BE-MON IN ITS INFLUENCES on the white man cast be bless man. [Instead or and cheers.] That MGNIN ITS INFLUENCES on the white man adon the black man, [tust see, and cheers;] that it is ORDAINED BY NATURE; that it is a necessity created by nature itself; that it carries with it duies for the black man, and duties for the white, which duties cannot be performed, except by the presertation, and, if the gentlemen please it, the PERPETUATION of the system of Negro Slavery.' [applause.]

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, in his speech in the loose of Representatives on Monday week, gave tterance to the following version of the Democrat-

If you exclude Slavery from us, it will prove the disruption of every tie. We will have expansion of Savery in the Union, or outside of it, if we must. If you want to know my advice to Mississippi, I say, the soner we get out of the Union the better; for the longer we stay ip, the worse for us. The South have made up their minds to sustain Slavery. We don't intend to be prescribed by present limits, and it will not be in the power of the North to coerce the three millions of freemen at the South with arms e three millions of freemen at the South with arms a their hands, and prevent their going into the errounding Territories. Gentlemen must remem-that a gallant on of the South, Jefferson Davis,

Congress.'

Judgments of Courts, and unrichteous legislation of Congress.'

We will venture to say that there is not a man among the authors of this manifesto who is not a howler against the priesteraft of Rome—who does not go in for a proscription of a portion of our fellow-citizens, because in addition to the heinous sin of foreign birth, they are falsely charged with being under the influence of their spiritual teachers is secular affairs. But that the Christian charity, which is ignored by these self-constituted apostles forbids, we should charge them with being conspirators of the deepest dye. We should say that as intelligent men, they were, knowingly, enemies of the Christian religion, dire foes of the colored race, and enemies of their country; for all intelligent men know that Anti-Slavery agitation in the pulpit has broken up and is breaking up congregations; that the fetree and fratreicial war on the South only tends to rivet the fetters of the slave and restrict his privileges; and to set up a higher law than that of the supreme law of the land, will infallibly produce anarchy, disruption, ruin. The men, therefore, who pat forth the sentiments expressed in this 'Anti-Slavery Church Declaration of Principles,' are either conscious disturbers of the public peace and plotters of public ruin, or they are monomaniacs maddened by dwelling on a single idea. On one or the other horn of this inevitable dilemma they must be impaled.—Boston Post.

SET FORE OFFICE OFFICE AND AND

SELECTIONS.

From the (Edinburgh) Scottish Press, of Dec. 20.

ever lived. The reverend plotters recommend all histed by the raling influences in the so-called Free States, the servile, cringing and heartless spirit ing from them, and the refusal of fellowship to that section of the visible church which defends slavery. Abolition is demanded 'at once.' Article eight reads, verbatim et literatim, thus:—

'The Church and the Musistry to form the conscience of the nation in reslect to slavery, and to make it loyal to the law of God, against all unjust judgments of Courts, and unrichteous legislation of Congress.'

There are two things particularly observable in

age blood-thirstiness of the South, in connection with the Harper's Ferry affair, as in all other efforts to open the dark den of Slavery to the warm radiance of the sunlight of liberty!

This blind and merciless spirit, the 'gentleman' in the Charleston Courier would let 'loose' upon

SLAVERY STILL AT ITS DIRTY WORK, former friends and neighbors, who honestly earn [The writer of the following letter, Miss Remond, is a young lady of color, now spending the winter in London. It shows the unjust treatment of such persons on board the Cunard steamers,—and the manner in which they are received at the office of the American Minister in this country.]

their hands, and precent their going into the stroughing Territories. Gentlemen must remeate that against son of the South, Jefferson Davis, led our forces into Mexico, and, thank God, he still star, perhaps to lovel a Southern army.

'The South will kepand to Mexico, that country lies gwithout government, and they can administer the state for themselves. Whenever a man like Its Sward on Wr. Hale is elected to preside over the destinies of the South, there may be expected an individed front in that section, and all parties will be united in resistance to the aggression.

We of the South love the Union with a holy love, lower indeal, it is a lengue of brotherhood; a plesige of pace and motual good offices and affection at base; a guarantee of national respectability and gray about It is sanchied by many glorious holds. We the Union, and we love Union man;—we mean such men as stand up now, as list sood up in British Parliaments to denounce the tyranny and deplore the folly of those who designed from Seward and from Hale,—from the king's jester! We do not want Republicans to clauk chains from Seward and from Hale,—from the size of Many and the special state of Union. But when Buchanan, or Dickins. So, or Everts; each, or a host of there whom we may oppress us; when they show us with more injusted one of the same of bridge the and the friends could not be allowed to go to the thirty pieces of sire? Cotton is king—with name,—when we hear them say they want they may oppress us; when they show us with name,—when we hear them say they want they may oppress us; when they show us with order that they are on the country which name,—when we hear them say they want to want they may oppress us; when they show us with order that they are of Union. But when B

lions, reaching out through the present into the removed and indefinite future, John Brown was a fit-displays might be perfected, he neither blenched nor wearied.

And he will!

N. H. WHITING.

The moral tone of the man, his utter freedom from N. H. WHITING.

rightful estimate of his personal quanties. We do not treat him as a martyr, but as a man. The world is full enough of those who, in supine ease, shrink from the discharge of tame duties, and if unselfish heroism gleams on the world from a scaffold, THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

fered a premium for a tract on Slavery. They recommend a quarterly or monthly concert of prayer for the enslaved, with contributions, of course, and a form of constitution for a local church Anti-Slave ry Society.

We need not copy in full the Declaration of Principles they put forth as the basis of their movement; it is enough to say that, under the guise of philanthropy, it recks of 'hatred, malice and all uncharitableness'. Slaveholding is a deadly sin, and slave holders all sinners and anti-Christians. This, of course, heaps with infumy the graves of Washington and of our own New England ancestors, embracing thousands of the best and purset men that ever lived. The reverend plotters recommend all christians are relief by the word of the word of the word of the course, where appeared in this strict chinking Puritan desired for himself of a filling are written down, and in the words of South North,—a sample of which may be seen in the one who need not copy in full the Declaration of Principles they put forth as the basis of their movement; it is enough to say that, under the guise of philanthropy, it recks of 'hatred, malice and all uncharitableness'. Slaveholding is a deadly sin, and slave have holders all sinners and anti-Christians. This, of course, heaps with infumy the graves of Washington and the reputant of the North bargain away their principles with their wares.

The utter wart of manhood and independence excluding the present into the request of fellowships of the voke, and assert their claim to the dignaty and position of the visible church which defends slavery. Abolition is domanded 'at once.' Article eight read, prebatim at literatim, thus:—

The utter wart of manhood and independence excluding the present into the respect and formed and a good old slave and position of the visible church which defends slavery. Abolition is domanded 'at once.' Article eight read, prebatim at literatim, thus:—

The utter wart of manhood and independence are relied to the visible church which defends slavery.

The

North Abington, Dec. 22, 1859.

| White Hon. Mr. Whiten, the writer of the above, is | He knew that his life was forfeited, and he made no North Abington, Dec. 22, 1859.

[Leff Hon. Mr. Whiting, the writer of the above, is a noble representative of the working-classes of New England, and Senator from Plymouth in the present Legislature of Massachusetts.]

From the London Morning Star.

THERE WAS NO 'BUNKUM' IN BROWN.

North and South in the United States admit that there was, to use a favorite and expressive phrase of theirs, the true 'grit' in Brown. There was no fine sand in his composition, sleekly and ignominiously sliding through the hour-glass of life. He was an angular bit of granite that kept its place on the shore of events—though all the surges of the sea beat against it. He was a gnarled oak, unbending before the tempest. In this place, nor at this time, we neither discuss his aims nor his conflict; neither its wisdom nor its consequences: we have to do to lay with a stern, single-minded, Gon-fearing, Puritan-souled man, who has died for an idea, and that i disinterested and generous one. We will not allow any opinion upon his principles to jar with the rightful estimate of his personal qualities. We do not treat him as a martyr, but as a man. The world is full enough of those who, in sunine case.

shrink from the discharge of tame duties, and if unselfish heroism gleams on the world from a scaffold, it should not want acknowledgment.

Osawatome Brown! 'What a name to fill the opeaking trump of fame!' He must be in a way a man of genius to reconcile the fastidious ears of Enrope to such a patronymic. Yet for the space of six weeks that name has eclipsed all others occurring in the free press of two worlds. Our news columns have informed our readers of the events of Harper's Ferry—the subsequent capture, trial, and sentence of one John Brown; otherer called 'Old Brown,' and better distinguished as 'Osawatome Brown.' The last American mail brought, as our readers of yeserday saw, particulars of his execution. Brown was a man moulded in hardships and the Bible. Baxter's 'Saint's Everlasting Rest' and Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' did for him what Swift's 'Tale of a Tub' did for Cobert. Cobert read in Kewgardens—Brown as he lay in churchyagds, or following the troops of his country engaged in patriotic struggles. Brown had a Puritan mind. He feared God, but evidently, from his youth upwards, feared nobody else. He was what is sometimes denominated a 'sguare man,' with a 'back-hone perconstruction and the structure of the grant of the slave insurrection at Harper's Ferry. As we read the particulars of that lamentable event, we insensibly correct the fallacious impression established by custom with regard to the ignominiousness of certain modes of punishment. After all, the hangman is not necessarily the bestower of infamy; the rope does not always make a man's reputation loathsome and abhored. Old Brown has died the death of murderers, but no man ever died in a nobler cause, or died more nobly. It is a huge misfortune for any State when its laws condemn men to death for crimes which one half of its own citizens, and the bulk of manking generally, will extol as virtues. This is only one aspect of the retributive effects of slavery. It is not in the nature of things for a great and civilized nation to connive at

Sections of the control of the contr

ceived letters of condolence from many of the best erived letters of condoience from many or the best and most distinguished citizens of the United States, and the members of various religious communions emulate each other in caring for his family, as a tribute to the father's worth. The day of his exetribute to the father's worth. The day of his exe-cution was kept in Boston as one of general mourn-ing. The colored people wore craps on their arms, the bells tolled, and at a great meeting of the citi-zens, held in Tremont Temple, his portrait was ex-hibited underneath a cross of evergreens, and sur-rounded with a laurel wreath. The conduct of the nhappy man was in strict harmony with these public demonstrations; composed, resigned, sustained by religious thoughts, indomitably firm, without any mixture of hardibood or bravado.

If the United States can afford to hang such men,

If the United States can afford to hang such men, they are a fortunate people. It would be a glorious thing if the whole race of planters and Wallstreet speculators could be made to possess a tithe of the virtues of old Brown. He is hanged mainly because, bating a few errors, he preferred the service of God to the service of the Devil; and it cannot but go ill with any country where that preference is made by law a hanging matter. This is the real evil to be abated, and not the likelihood of more evil to be abated, and not the likelihood of more Harper's Ferry insurrections. A nation may out-live an occasional riot, but it cannot outlive de-terminate, wholesale treason against the first prin-ciples of natural equity. They must resolve to strangle the treason, or it will strangle them. But the attempt to get out of the difficulty, even in the honestest and most straightforward manner, will be necessarily arduous. Will the long-continued conspiracy against human rights be satisfied with a less inexorable expiation than the rupture of the Federal tie? This or something worse would seem to be imminent, if any credit is to be attached to the Southern declarations published in the New York Herald. If those threats are authentic, and being authentic, anything more than bombast, the North ern States must consent to be plunged into a deeper slough of villany, or withdraw from an unholy al-liance with men-owners. How they will resolve on this point remains to be seen, but assuredly half a dozen executions of such men as old Brown would settle the question.

The Liverpool Mercury, in an article on the proba-ble effects of John Brown's death, draws this con-

A man must be himself a slave-owner to think slavery a safe, solid, legitimate and permament basis of social existence, or to view it otherwise than as a chronic provocation to the worst of anarchies. The Virginian authorities have themselves taken excel-lent care that no one shall fancy there is anything conservative in the cause which they so furiously defend. The frenzied rage and terror which seem to have taken possession of the entire State from the day of the Harper's Ferry outbreak reveal the conscious of the Harper's Ferry outbreak reveal the conscious weakness and rottenness of the 'peculiar domestic institution.' By carrying into execution the sentence aginst Brown, whom a politic magnanimity night have spared in consideration of the atrocious wrong which had unhinged the brave old man's reason, the slave-owning rulers of Virginia missed

reason, the slave-owning rulers of Virginia missed an invaluable opportunity of conciliating sympathy or disarming hostility.

They have committed the yet more damaging blunder of making themselves, and their State, and their cause, contemptible by the exaggerated militatary precautions they have taken against imaginary foes. All things considered, we do not anticipate that the couthern party will gain political strength by this Harper's Forry affair, rather the reverse. by this Harper's Ferry affair, rather the reverse.

The so-called abolitionist invasion of Virginia has had the effect of disclosing the frightful insecurity of a social condition based on slavery; and it has brought out the character of a slave-owning combrought out the character of a slave-owning com-munity in a light at once odious and ridiculous. In no point of view does it appear calculated to increase either the numerical or the moral force of the South and its adherents.'

AN INQUIRY.

Editor of the Transcript: Mr. Everett, in his speech at Faneuil Hall, Dec. 8th, requested leave to read a few sentences from the historian of the Revolution of St. Domingo. He read the following paragraph:

paragraph:

The largest sugar plantation on the plain was M. Gallifet's, situated eight miles from the town, the negroes belonging to which had always been treated with such kindness and liberality, and possessed so many advantages, that it became a proverbial expression among the lower white people in speaking of any man's good fortune, to say, 'Il est hesreux comme un negre de Gallifet,' (he is as happy as one of Gallifet's negroes.)

Mr. Everett then tells the story of the white in-Mr. Everett then tells the story of the white infant on the stake. It appears to me that the orator could not have been more unhappy in his selection, and that he has wholly mistaken the true meaning of the phrase, 'Il est heureux comme un negre de Gallifet.' The actual truth is, that the slaves of Gallifet were subjected to the most dreadful tortures. In order to force the largest amount of work from them, every species of cruelty was used,—whips, thumb-screws, racks, &c. I was told, in conversation last evening, by a lady who resided some time in St. Domingo, that she bad visited the plantation of Gallifet. Her description of what she saw, was this: saw, was this:

From the house a thick wall of stone ran for some distance. At intervals in this wall, dungeons of only sufficient size to admit the body of one human being sufficient size to admit the body of one human being were constructed. They were partly underground, and in wet weather were partly filled with mud and water. In these dungeons, refractory or other slaves were placed, the front was then bricked up, and the wretched prisoners left to die of starvation. It was in summer when I was there, and of course the ground was dry. By stooping down and brushing away the grass, I was able to look into these dungeons. I resched my hand in, and took out parts of chains. The bodies of those who had been confined there had perished away, and nothing but the irons remained.

perished away, and nothing but the irons remained.

It was in view of these terrible cruelties that the ironical saying arose. When any one wished to express the lowest condition that any one could attain, he said, 'Il est heureux comme un negre de Gallifet,' heureux not being used in the sense of happy, but 'lucky.' Mr. Everett's impaled infant does not look so horrible in this light.

Again, Mr. Everett should have mentioned that on the very day when the insurrection broke out, the principal white inhabitants were assembled at Cap in open rebellion against the government of France, and decided to offer the island to England, twas this which gave the negroes the opportunity

t was this which gave the negroes the opportunity to rise. The whites were clearly responsible for the mpaled infant. What caused the rebellion of the whites against the French government? When the French Revolution broke out, the free mulattoes supposed that they were to have equal representa-tion with the whites. This the whites denied, and murdered with horrid cruelties Vincent Ogé and his brother. The impaled infant again! This time the impaling was done by the whites to grown men. The cruelties inflicted on Vincent Ogé interested many influential persons in Paris in the cause of the mulattoes. The Abbe Gregoire pleaded for them i

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the National Assembly, and on the 15th of March was passed the celebrated decree which gave the mulattoes the rights of French citizens,—of suffrage and to seats in the parechial and colonial assemblies. Robespierre said. Perish the colonies, rather than sacrifice one icts of our principles. The meeting of the whites to resist this just decree gave the negroes the opportunity to impale white infants as the whites had impaled grown mulattoes.

Subscriber.

PALSEHOOD IN SUPPORT OF SLAVERY

From the Boston Atlas and Daily Bee. You have well said, Mr. Editor, of Caleb Cush ing's speech at the 'Union-saving' meeting, on Thorsday, at Fancuil Hall, that it was, as was to be expected, 'in the highest degree partisan.' You also say that it was 'jesuitical,' and, moreover, that also say that it was 'jesuitical,' and, moreover, that t was 'distinguished by that gentleman's peculiar mental characteristics.' If, by this expression, you mean to imply that the speech was most thoroughly and impudently mendacious, you were quite correct. The person who began his political course with perjury, is not likely to hesitate at mere falsehood, especially when working for the Demogratic rarty. pecially when working for the Democratic party; and the falsehoods with which this speech was filled (saturated with a malignity even more detestable than their falsehood), were a fit prelude to its sug-

than their inisenced, were an interest and gestion of the assassination of prominent Abolitionists, as a remedy for existing evils.

In a partisan speech from Mr. Cushing, falsehood is to be expected. The highest degree and the greatest abundance of it may be confidently looked for from that quarter, and on such an occasion. But Mr. Everett (we have judged) is a man of a very different character. Direct and atrocious violations of truth would surprise us in him, would they not? If, in defence of his favorite institution, slavery, he goes somewhat beyond the very verity, if, to preserve a well-nigh fractured Union, his lips, once called Reverend and Honorable, utter a sophism, or a misrepresentation, will not this be the utmost extent of their transpression in this wise? Will be violet their transgression in this wise? Will he violate the truth further than to call men and women 'prop-erty,' or to designate this Union 'a glorious Union,' and this country 'a free and happy country'? Let

us see!
Speaking (generally) of the things which John
Brown undertook to do in Virginia, and particularly of the allegation that the weapons collected by
him were designed for defensive, not offensive, purposes, Mr. Everett says :-

No, sir; it was an attempt to do on a vast scale what was done in St. Domingo in 1791, where the colored population was about equal to that of Virginia; and if any one would form a distinct idea what such an operation is, let him see it, not as a matter of vague conception in the mind of a heated fanatic, but as it should in the sober pages of history, that record the revolt in that island; the midnight burnings, the wholesale massavers, the merciless tortures. ings, the wholesale massacres, the merciless torture the abominations not to be named by Christian lips the hearing of Christian ears—some of which, too un-utterably atrocious for the English language, are of necessity veiled in the obscurity of the Latin tongue. Allow me to read you a few sentences from the history

of these events: 'In the town itself, the general belief for some time was that the revolt was by no means an extensive one, but a sudden and partial insurrection only. The largest sugar plantation on the plain was that o Mons. Gallifet, situated about eight miles from the the negroes belonging to which had always treated with such kindness and liberality, and had so many advantages, that it became a proverbial expression among the lower white people, in speaking of any man's good fortune, to say, il est heureux comme ere de Gallifet (he is as happy as one of M. Gal-

un negre de Gaturet (he la actuary).

'M. Odelue, an attorney, or agent, for this plantation, was a member of the General Assembly, and, being fully persuaded that the negroes belonging to being fully persuaded that the negroes belonging to to repair thither to encourage them in opposing the insurgents; to which end he desired the assistance of a few soldiers from the town guard, which was grantldiers from the town guard, which was grant-He proceeded accordingly; but on approaching the estate, to his surprise, he found all the negroes in arms on the side of the rebels, and (horrid to tell) their standard was the body of a white infant which they had recently impaled on a stake!"

I wish, first, to inquire into some details of the happy' condition of M. Gallifet's negroes, and 'happy' condition of M. Gallifet's negroes, and into the probable reasons why M. Odeluc, the agent of that worthy man, and the personal administrator of such ' happiness' as his negroes enjoyed, ' desired the assistance of a few soldiers from the town guard before he approached them. Fortunately, the means

I have before me, a pamphlet of 96 pages, printed at Cape Henry, Saint Domingo, in October, 1814, dedicated to King Henri I. (who is known to us only by his surname, Christophe,) and written by Baron De Vastey, entitled 'Le Systeme Colonial Devoile.' (The Colonial System Unveiled). It gives an acount of the destruction of the original Haytians, of the origin and horrors of the African slave-trice, and of those frightful cruelties, systematically per-petrated under slavery, which led to the massacre of the slaveholders. The writer understands the imand the individual acts of some of those and agents who were most distinguished, at the time of the insurrection, for hideous and atrocious cruelty to their slaves. Strange to say, these dreadful narrations are made in sorrow, not in anger.
Strange also (to those who have depended on the Strange also (to those who have depended on the honor and veracity of Mr. Everett), the names of his chosen representatives of the humanity—let me be accurate—the 'kindness and liberality' of slave-holders—Gallifet, the proprietor, and Odeluc, his agent, appear in this list, as follows:

'Gallifet and Montalibor destroyed their unfortu-nate blacks by the most horrible sufferings, under the scourge, and in miry dungeons, where the vic-tims perished, their bodies lying continually in wa-ter. Gallifet was accustomed to cut the ham-strings

of his slaves.

'After the terrible guatre piquet (the punishment called the four stakes, to be described hereafter), Odelue, agent of Gallifet, caused brine to be poured upon the bleeding bodies of his victims, with Cayena pepper, and other acrimonious substances.—

After describing (p. 64) a variety of kinds of dungeons horribly adapted to inflict suffering, the writer continues »

Other dungeons were made in muddy places, (such were those of Gallifet, Montalibor, Milot, Latour Duroc, and almost upon all the residences of the great planters where the victims perished lying in water, by a cold and dampness which suppressed the circulation of the blood; besides these faithful descent these transfer the content of suppressed the circumston of the block, those frightful dungeons, there were a thousand varied instruments of torture invented by the ferovice of the colonists, bars, enormous iron collars with projecting branches, thumb-screws, hand-cuffs, mufflers, iron masks, chains, &c. Ah! why, great God! was all this apparatus of death and agony reserved for innocent victims, who fell on their knees at the least sign!!! Finally, the terrible quatre niquest, which was alwars ready in the plantitions piquet, which was always ready in the plantations, the towns and villages; the victim was fastened to it by the four limbs, the middle of the body being kept firm by a band which prevented him from moving; others extended the sufferer upon a ladder we ing; others extended the sufferer upon a ladder well supported by ropes, while two executioners (relieved by two others when they were weary), by lashes a hundred times repeated, lacerated and mangled the body of the wretched one. —pp. 64–5.

'The ruins of these frightful dungeons (which have been demolished by order of the government) still exist on these plantations; those who can come and see them.'—p. 64, note. [1.]

We see now what must have been the meaning of

We see now what must have been the meaning of the fearfully sarcastic proverbial expression, 'as happy as a slave of Gallifet'!

Did Mr. Everett know the terribly significant facts which I have quoted, and the real meaning of the proverb in question? Who can tell! We know the extent of his knowledge, and the persevering industry with which he searches out facts when the facts are on his side. But so much as this it is safe to say: even if Mr. Everett had read the pamphlet in question, and had uttered his praise of Gallifet and Odeluc with a full knowledge of the directly and frightfully antagonistic facts—even then he would not have told a more deliberate and absolute lie than when he said, at the commencement of the would not have told a more usuamencement of the lie than when he said, at the commencement of the above extract from his speech, that John Brown's above extract from his speech, that John Brown's liea's was an attempt to do on a vast scale what

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE. December 10th, 1859.

(1.) Les debris de ces affreux cachots qui ont ete demolis par ordre du gouvernement, sont encore ex-istans sur ces habitations; ceux qui douteront de la verite peuvent venir les voir.

AMERICAN COLORPHOBIA.

Every day brings fresh evidence how indelible and foul is the stain of American slavery. Poor John Brown was hanged because he felt a noble impulse to deliver men and women wickedly held in bondage,—and the antipathy to color is so deep scated that even in free England it denies the ordinary courtesies of civilized life to ladies whom Henry Brougham was proud to recognize, and who are deemed no unworthy associates of the elite of our female nobility. But this is not all: on board English steamers plying with the United States, ladies are being insulted, for the mere purpose of gain, that American caprices may be gratified; and on board our Cunard steamers, persons of refined manners and educated tastes have been rudely thrust aside, and denied equal privileges because their skin was not of the orthodox hue. We cannot read of these indignities practised on unoffending women, seeking a temporary asylum in free Britain, without our blood helic. cannot read of these indignities practised on undi-fending women, seeking a temporary asylum in free Britain, without our blood boiling, not so much for degraded America, as that any man, with English-man written on his forehead, should ape her miser-

de exclusiveness.

When Lady Macbeth in her dreams, which fol-When Lady Maebeth in her dreams, which followed the foul murder she had instigated, exclaimed, 'Out, damned spot!' she spoke as truly of slavery as of murder; and we may say of Americans as the spectators said while she muttered her sleeping horror—'Her eyes are open, but their sense is shut.' They see the state of matters, yet they refuse to follow it to results. They hear the rumble of the volcano, and (as at Harper's Ferry) they see a spark of fire, but they will not believe in the molten torrent that will one day berst its bounds. Our object today is not to discuss slavery—illustrated though it recently is by the fate of Brown, its last victim—but to call attention to a letter in our columns from but to call attention to a letter in our Miss Remond, describing the double indignity offered to her sister and that lady's friends on board an no terms with the slave oligarchy, but meeting every

be known to the slavery-hating people of Britain, on whose goodwill these steamers live and thrive, the treatment bestowed on unprotected citizens of the United States of America by persons in charge of the ressels. Nay, more, unless these steamers openly stipulate that persons of color shall not enjoy cerprobably put an end forever to such proceedings .-How can we expect to make any impression upon the upholders of slavery in America, when they find our own countrymen ready to imitate their practi-ces and do homage to their prejudices, actuated by the sordid motive to which slavery itself appeals, the love of gain? We only trust the press of Britain will do its duty. However the journals of America may attempt to drown its voice by noise and vulgar abuse,—its earnest protest would at least succeed in putting an end to those vexatious practices on board English ships, which not only do discredit to our country, but encourage the slave party in the States to maintain their vile system in the face of the world.—Scottish Press, Edinburgh.

EXPERIENCE OF AN INDIANAIAN IN KENTUCKY.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 24.

Cover Pring, Mercer Co., Dec. 20, 1859.

Mr. B. R. Schgrove:—Dear Sir: I will endeavor to write you are will lend in the surprise you and my friends. I started from Indianapolis last Monday, the 14th. Little did I think, when I got here, that I would be notified to leave the State, or take a coat of tar and feathers for being an Abolitionist. On Saturday I went up to Harrodsburg from here; and when I came back, there was a company of slaveholders here to arrest me for being a negro-stealer from the North, and they notified me to leave the State. I told them I was ignorant of the laws of Kentucky, but I thought the rant of the laws of Kentucky, but I thought the rant of the laws of Kentucky, but I thought the rant of the laws of Kentucky, but I thought the rant of the laws of Kentucky, but I thought the rant of the laws of Kentucky and hang a COVE SPRING, Mercer Co., Dec. 20, 1859. rant of the laws of Kentucky, but I thought the law of the land was that before they could hang a man, they must find him guilty, and therefore I should not go until I got ready; and if they chose to apply the tar and feathers, they could pitch in; congratulation. Never were the signs of the peaceful but I thought they would have a warm time of it before they got through. That is what they call Democracy here—the man that can scare and catch.

We shall should a read them aright. State, and was a Republican; that every man spoke his sentiments there, and, thank God, I was glad of am no negro-lover.

remain longer, to let them know that they can't grateful expressions conveyed to them by private acsare me: and if anything worse occurs, I will try and let you know. Yours, Wm. S. Demott.

body's slave. He was on a visit to some of his rela-tives, and his guilt has just the extent, and no more, of being an Indianaian. His attorneys, Hon. J. F. Bell, the Opposition candidate for Governor last fall, and Mr. Fox, certify that there was no evidence of the truth of the charge. The fact is that the feeling small subscription, to remember that while the largest and Mr. Fox, certify that there was no evidence of the fruit of the charge. The fact is that the feeling in Kentucky, as in all the other slave States, makes criminal purposes of the mere presence of free State men; and while this feeling lasts, it is actually useless for an Indianaian to visit the interior of Kentucky. tucky, unless he chooses to play the lick-spittle to their prejudices. The arrest of Mr. Demott, from all that we can learn, was nothing, and was intended to be nothing, but the most offensive mode of insulting and outraging his Republican opinions. He made no concealment of them, though he did He made no conceatment of them, though he did not offensively parade them, and his imprisonment shows the appreciation that Kentuckians have of freedom of speech and opinion. People from that State will never be molested here for an expression of their opinions. May be they may learn some time that it will be wisest for them to show equal liberality.

A NINE YEARS' RESIDENT DRIVEN AWAY

FROM ALABAMA. We have authentic information that a We have authentic information that a gentleman, who has resided for nine years in Alabama and Georgia, was driven away from home a few days ago, and forced to take a hurried passage to the North, leaving behind his wife and children, and a thriving business which must go to wreck. What was his crime? He had not only never spoken against Slavery, but always in favor of it. He honestly held Southern sentiments, and was always ready to avow them, although he never could per-suade himself to own a slave. His profession was that of a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. A fortnight ago, a book agent was arrested in a town in Alabama for soliciting subscribers to 'Fleetwood's Life of Christ,' published by a Northern publisher. The Methodist Conference was in session at the time, and the case was noticed on the floor of that body. The members advocated the unfortunate agent's immediate avention for the place. nate agent's immediate expulsion from the place of the ground that his continued presence would be dangerous to the existence of Southern institutions. A paper was drawn up, adopted, and published in the newspapers, setting forth the grounds of their action substantially as follows:

'We have examined this man's case. We find no evidence to convict him of tampering with slaves, but as he is from the North, engaged in selling a book published in the North, we have a right to suspect him as being an Abolitionist, and we therefore ever no such thing as Slavery, the pleasure of their recommend, in order to guard ourselves against company, assuring them of a most cordial welcome recommend, in order to guard ourselves against possible danger, that he be immediately conducted by the military out of this county into the next ad-

Accordingly the militia were called, and the poor book-peddler was summoned to receive military honors. But this was not all. The musician of whom we have spoken, a nine years' resident, whom an onbody ever suspected of being an Abolitionist, was called upon to ride at the head of the procession, and play the flate. He immediately declined, and took occasion to everse his conjunct that the agent. and play the flute. He immediately declined, and took occasion to express his opinion that the agent had done nothing worthy of his expulsion. The procession accordingly marched without the flute-

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 20, 1860.

English Cunard steamer, who were first-class passengers from Boston to Liverpool, and by the Secretary of the American Embassy in London, who threatened to have Miss Remond and Mrs. Putnam at the root of the Upas tree of Slavery, instead of threatened to have Miss Remond and Mrs. Putnam put out of the house,' because they spiritedly remonstrated against conduct equally ungentlemanly and illegal—namely, a refusal to vise their passports to Paris, on account of their being persons of color. Over Mr. Dallas's alter ego welhave no control,—we can only hold up his conduct to the indignant scorn of public opinion. Over the Cunard steamers we have control of various kinds. It ought to be known to the slavery-hating people of Britain, on the moment he breathes her air—are cordially invited to be present, and to participate in the deliberation of the meetings. In connection with the Ancres we have control of various kinds. It ought to

present are the following: WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ED tain privileges, an outrage on public opinion on which they would not readily venture, it is not to be doubted that the proprietors might be sued at law for breach of contract—when the exposure would T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, Rev. U. M. Fisk, of Taunton, Rev. FREDERICK FROTHINGHAM, Dr. ROCK

In behalf of the Board of Managers, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Anti-Slavery families who have so long mad Boston the seat of this annual social occasion, gratefully renew their invitation to all the early friends of Freedom, and cordially extend it to the multitudes of new friends in every part of the land, whom the past year has made; earnestly entreating the satisfaction of their company at

THE MUSIC HALL,

We shall shortly send special invitations to both the the most men from the North here is the man they intend to run for the next Congress. But I told earlier and later friends. In the mean time, we entreat them I did not come from Indiana here to be run off all who love their native land, and are beginning to feel by a pack of ruffians. I told them I lived in a free deeply moved, to serve and save it, to consider the necessity of steady, long-sustained, unremitting exertion, such as we carry on, and to uphold it now by They may hang me yet—I can't say what they lion, such as we carry on, and to uphold it now by li do—but I want it distinctly understood that I presence, if possible—at all events by letter and by regro-lover. sympathy. The names of such as have reasons for going to start back to-morrow, but I shall avoiding publicity will be sacredly kept, and our

Let none who sympathize with us be absent be Since the above letter was put in type, we have seen Mr. Demott himself, who has returned home. He says he was arrested on Monday following the writing of his letter, and put in jail till the next day, when he was released on \$500 bail. The charge on so large a scale: and the occasion is one that will, against him was that he was tampering with some body's slave. He was on a visit to some of his relations and his will the single the external property in the statement of the s

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. MARY MAY. LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT. ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON. SARAH P. REMOND. MARY WILLEY. SARAH BLAKE SHAW. SUSAN C. CABOT. ELIZA ANDREW. SARAH CABOT ATKINSON, ELIZA F. EDDY. ABBY FRANCIS. SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH. ANNE LANGDON ALGER, MARY E. STEARNS.

To obviate the difficulty we have found, while

AT THE MUSIC HALL.

January 25th. Hours of reception, from 12 to o'clock in the day, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. GOV. BANKS AND THE MILITIA LAW. stituted; and therefore it would be the labor of Siay-

In revising and consolidating the General Statutes of this Commonwealth, the recent extra session of the Legislature very properly obliterated the word white from the militia law; but, in order to compel them either to restore that invidious and proscriptive term, or to lose the labor of months, at great member that they must be State. Gay Banks proceed the service code in member that they must be stated; sau therefore would be the labor of sixyphus, tantalizing and useless.

To this we reply, no possible or probable injustice on the part of Gov. Banks, or either or both of the Legislature. Let senators and representatives remember that they must have their own legislature appears. cost to the State, Gov. Banks vetoed the entire code ties, within their own legitimate sphere; and that as revised by them; first, (to screen himself from they are bound to uphold all the rights of their conpublic blame,) advoitly procuring the Attorney General's opinion, and then the opinion of the Supreme Preme Court of Massachusetts, that, in striking out the them or not. We have been assured that they will word white aforesaid, the Legislature transcended do this, and we trust the information is well-for its constitutional powers. The alternative thus presented to the Legislature was a very embarrassing associates think to put an end to all further controone. On the question being put, 'Shall the bill versy by oracularly declaring—'The general governpass, notwithstanding the Governor's objection?' the ment having authority to determine who shall and House, by a vote of 46 yeas to 146 nays, refused to who may not compose the militia, and having so depass the bill. The word 'white' was then restored, termined, the State government has no legal authorand the bill passed by a vote of 170 to 1-the very ity to prescribe a different enrollment.' Indeed honorable exception being Mr. FREEMAN, (most What power, then, can be more despotic? Do those rightly named,) of Mendon. In the Senate, the bill judges really mean what they say? Are they ready as amended received 15 to 11 votes. The colored to follow out their assertion to its legitimate conse citizens of Massachusetts are, therefore, still to be quences? No-we do not believe it. Their verdict stracised, in this particular, on account of their is neither unbiassed nor rational. They are respecter

ness. Throwing aside all this worthless verbiage, let qualified to hold any office, or to cast any vote, or to

ganize includes that of determining what classes of proscriptive act; and until men of every color can be persons shall be so organized'; and this has been led to see the superiority of spiritual over carnal weap-1792, which enrolls 'each and every free able-bodied in all military arrangements. Legislature to change this basis of enrollment, or en- ing' in this Commonwealth solely by volunteer com this organization of the militia.'

been resisted, denounced and repudiated when it was the sooner justice is done, the better first submitted to Congress, on the all-sufficient ground that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the To our Subscribers. Those of our subscriber

every other State; hence, in section second, article be discontinued after February 1st, 1860, unless payfourth of the Constitution, it is declared, 'The citiment for the same be previously sent in. zens of each State shall be entitled to all the privi- The Financial Committee, in calling attention to leges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' the above standing rule, would also ask every subproscriptively, tyrannically, but only on such grounds of procuring each one an additional name for our list. commend themselves to the reason of things. But to disarm or degrade any class of recognized citi- THE PETITION FOR PROHIBITING SLAVEzens on account of their complexion, is not reasonable,-is unwarranted by anything in the letter or spirit of the Constitution. The present militia law ing names to the PETITION should be taken up and does thus disarm and degrade a portion of the citi- completed without loss of time. Do not let the work Union; therefore, it is plainly unconstitutional. For, In every town let a committee, of men and women, to assume that Congress has unlimited power in this representing all parts of the town, be selected, who particular, is to render State sovereignty a farce, will see that the petition is presented at every house. that body. If it may exclude from the militia all speedily done. If It needs only this effort to secure, native-born free colored citizens, it may also all nat- we believe, the names of five-sixths of the men and wouralized Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, &c., &c. men of Massachusetts to the petition. Many hearts Democrats shall constitute the militia of the several the North. Let Massachusetts not be found wanting.

States, to the exclusion of all Republicans; or vice Give the petition to your representative in the bill, however, went to the Serate, where it hid over versa. Or it may proscribe Catholics, or Presbyte- Legislature; or, if preferred, send it to the care of to the present session for the want of time. But rians, or Baptists, or Methodists, in the same manner. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston. But this would broad a revolution parties are too powerful to be insulted with impunity. Alas for our colored fellow-citizens! they are few

all the voting, are undeniably citizens in the highest lutions presented for discussion were the following: and most comprehensive sense of the term. Nor is it Resolved, That the 'irrepressible conflict' now go over which they have no control, and which have insting in elements diametrically and eternally nothing to do with their loyalty or fitness.

est of her citizens stand side by side with Governor subverted, without regard to race or complexion. Banks, Attorney General Phillips, and Judges Shaw, Resolved, That the spirit of Southern slavery is a Metcalf, Bigelow, Merrick, and Hoar; they are eli- ready to trample upon the rights of white men as gible to every office in the gift of the people; by upon those of black men, in order to preserve its powtheir votes, as well as by those of others, a State er, and to accomplish its purposes; hence, the congovernment is rendered possible, the United States tinual violation of the constitutional as well as the government is kept in existence; the executive, the natural rights of Northern citizens at the South, susjudiciary, the army and navy, are created ;-hence, pected of holding anti-slavery sentiments, by the in an insult offered to one of them is (or should be) fliction of the most brutal and dastardly outrages an insult offered to the whole people. For Congress upon their persons, and subsequent expulsion from to exclude such from the militia, merely to gratify the soil; all demonstrating that there is no common the slaveholding malignity of the South, or the preju- country, Constitution or Union for freemen, but only dice of a portion of the North, is an intolerable usur- for slaveholders and slave-traffickers, and hence that pation. The power which calls into being is greater the time has fully come for a separation between than the thing created, and therefore cannot be cir- free and the slave States, to avoid degradation as cumscribed by it. Without voters, there would be no sult on the one hand, and grilly complicity and ruin representatives; without States, no senators. Every on the other. voter, therefore, is clothed with complete sovereign- The principal speakers on the occasion were it an ty when voting for a national Congress, a President dell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd of the United States, as well as for all State officers; John Wyman and Ichab. and no man is his superior in political power, or in the ings were intensely inte rights and dignity of citizenship.

colored citizens, in all cases, as she is her white ones.

She taxes them all alike: she imposes upon them all from abroad. She taxes them all alike; she imposes upon them all the same burdens; she demands and expects of THIL SUBSCRIPTION FESTIVAL AND AN them all the same allegiance; she knows nothing of them as to their height, bulk, or complexion, but only Ne.t week will be a busy and an ire put their veto upon him, at the earliest opportunity. ent personally, send your donations by mail or prozy. It may be said, that even if the Legislature should

take the desired action, and Gov. Banks should waive his objections to it, still we know that the new law would be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this State, or if not, most certainly by friend John G. Whittier, in reply to our criticism, the Supreme Court of the United States, as now con- which we are obliged to defer till next week.

omplexion.

To cover up this iniquity, Gov. Banks and the SuBui, as a matter of consistency, they do not go far reme Court use a multiplicity of words, in empty enough; for they should boldly affirm, in the language eralization, but without venturing to allude dis- of the infamous Judge Taney, that the colored citi inctly to 'white' or 'black,' or any other color; as zens of this State have no rights which the white ones conscious they are engaged in a very shabby busi- are bound to respect; and, therefore, they are not * The militia is a national institution, anys Gov.

or any complaint.

Of course, it is not that we desire to see our colored

Banks. What has that to do with the merits of the citizens 'armed and equipped for military duty,' (aside from the injustice of their forcible exclusion,) He says that the power is granted by the U.S. that we have made these remarks; for we believe in Constitution to Congress, of 'organizing, arming and abolishing all military organizations, as a consistent disciplining the militia'; and that 'the power to or- advocate of peace. But we hate and despise every determined by an act of Congress approved May 8, ons, we want them to be placed upon the same footing

WHITE male citizen of the respective States, resident It is very evident that the pretence of Gov. Banks therein, who is or shall be of the age of 18 years, and and the Supreme Court of profound regard for the act under the age of 40 years.' Gov. Banks coolly adds- of Congress of 1792, as rigidly to be obeyed, is quite It is not, in my judgment, within the power of the hollow; for, by the existing mode of 'playing trainarge or diminish the classes of men embraced in panies, (which are no part of the militia of the United his organization of the militia.'

So says the young Attorney General Phillips, and o says the venerable Supreme Court.

Is this declaration true, or reasonable, or in ac-

cordance with the constitutional rights of citizens? quent protest made in the Senate by Mr. Davis of We affirm that it is not; that it is en outrage upon Bristol, and Mr. Parker of Worcester, against the veto common sense, and utterly at war with all just ideas of Gov. Banks and the decision of the Supreme Court. of citizenship. True, the odious law of Congress is In the House, Mr. Kimball of Boston, and Mr. an old one; true, its constitutionality has never been Griffin of Malden, made some keen and effective critiquestioned by any legislative body till now; still, it cisms, though they finally yielded their own convicnone the less indefensible, and it ought to have tions. But the conflict is an 'irrepressible' one, and

REMEMBER THE TERMS.

States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to who have not paid for the current year, -that is, from he people.'

January 1st, 1859, to January 1st, 1860,—are remindThe citizens of each State are equal to those of ed of the standing rule by which their papers will

is among the prescribed powers of Congress 'to scriber, for the sake of the cause, as well as for the provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the sake of the paper, to do what in him lies to extend militia'; but, of course, not to do this invidiously, the circulation of the Liberator, at least to the extent

HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.
Friends! the time is short, and the work of secu zens of this, as well as of every other State in the be thrown entirely on one or two persons in any place. and to place every class of citizens at the mercy of By this division of labor, the work will be easily and Nay, a Democratic Congress may enact that none but and hands are now at work for this object throughout

MEETINGS AT OLD PLYMOUTH.

The annual gathering of the friends of emancipe and uninfluential, and therefore may be safely out- tion took place at old Plymouth on Saturday, Dec 31st, and Sunday, Jan. 1st. The attendance was very Whatever may be the shades of meaning attached encouraging and highly respectable. Four consecu to the word 'citizens,' by which distinctions are recog- tive public meetings were held in Davis's Hall, over nized in regard to age, sex, and qualification, they which that estimable and well-tried friend of the who make the government, enact the laws, and do cause, Bourne Spooner, Esq., presided. The resoto be supposed that they will either ostracise them- ing on in this country between Liberty and Slavery allow others to ostracise them, for causes is not of man's devising, but of God's ordering-origposed to each other, and therefore utterly beyond th It is to the honor and glory of Massachusetts that power of legislation and the devices of party managecomplexional distinctions among her people are unknown to her Constitution and her laws. The black- are either fully recognized and enjoyed, or entirely

on, C. J. Reward, rights and dignity of citizenship.

Worthy of Plymouth 1 ock. The resolution adopted without dissent. The hospitulity of the company of the c

as men and citizens. Hence it is her duty at once to reference to the GREAT STRUGGLE in our land declare the act of Congress, approved May 8, 1792, for the ATOOL FION OF SLAVERY, in the matter to be unconstitutional in its excluding her colored not only of placing on record those moral testimocitizens from enrollment in the militia, and to refuse to be governed by it. She should do this with
trate public opinion in the right direction, but specially the same promptness and spirit which she would were that none but 'each and every free able-bodied coloned male citizen of the respective Anti-Slavery Society, in the spirit of disinterested States, resident therein, shall constitute the militia philanthropy and good will to all sections of the of the country; and Congress has constitutionally as much right and power to make this classification, as Music Hall, on Wednesday evening next, bids fair to the one now under consideration. Let the present be numerously attended by such as are ready to asthe one now under consideration. Let the present Legislature vote to strike out the hateful word white"; and let Gov. Banks again veto the right-cous alteration, if he dare. The people will then of interest and pleasure. Those who cannot be presented by their words, and it cannot fail to be an occasion full of interest and pleasure. We anticipate a spirited anniversary of the Massa chusetts A. S. Society on Thursday and Friday.

LETTER PROM MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Dec. 19, 1859.

The aggressive spirit of the North is never sainted We cannot whip a negro, but it sets them all a sair, elling; nor sell a dirty wench, but we must have moral lecture on the wickedness of parting husbad and wife, parents and children. Our Northern had ren are so officious in their everlasting interme that they make it a matter of conscience to likens our slaves; and hence the outbreak by John Brown that cost him, and his subordinates, their lin We of the Slave States feel deeply aggrieved, No. merically, we are in a minority; and the North, hi ing advantage of our weakness, have appropring to themselves every important office of the G Government. Every president, and nearly every via president, have been in their interest. The speake of the house of representatives, have all h posed to slavery; and have so constituted the gressional committees as to oppress, and nearly ret the Slave States. Every judge of the supreme co of the United States is so prejudiced against slave that, in all issues between liberty and slavery, be d cides in favor of liberty; he declares that 'slavehold ers have no rights that his court is bound to a spect'; and to such extremes have the North carin their war against slavery, that whenever a dereholder, or a friend of slavery, has been nominated a judge, the senate have rejected him for that simple reason. Nearly all the heads of the departments Washington have come from the North. All the lectors of customs, the foreign ministers, our consu our land officers, our officers in the army and the navy, are, and have been, Northern men and opponents of slavery. No territory has ever been an nexed for the benefit of slavery; but how often han we been threatened with Canada and Neva Scotla to make Free States! We have been driven out. Kansas, cheated out of California, and are design Nicaraugus and Cuba. We are oppressed and robbe at every turn of the wheels of slaves are aided to escape, while none assist he pursue and catch them, but National Den drunken vagabonds, who do it for the offered near Neither merchants, politicians, lawyers, nor price join us " with alacrity," as they ought to do, Second day passes, in which our Southern people are a ompelled to send to his Northern home, or to j some pestilent abolitionist, having first given his gratis, a coat of tar and feathers, for his brack is the cold country to which he is bound, and a fe ride on a rail to expedite his journey. There are all ministered for incendiary thoughts against our patri archal institution. The kind, friendly, and free treatment abolitionists have received during the sojourn at the South, we trust, will tend to real those friendly relations between the North and South that formerly subsisted, but which, of late, have been sadly rent by northern aggression. The utmost vi ilance is, however, required of our postmesters breaking open, examining, and burning, is documents, such as are calculated to induce slaves to revolt. It is no argument that slaves neve receive communications through the post-office, ag that they cannot read them if received : we must cle the mail against them. In addition to all these wrongs, heaped upon us b

the North, we have to sustain a thriftless, idle, vegs bond race of shrewd and cunning free negroes as mulattoes, which the North have imposed upon u by passing laws to prevent them from settling in the States. These free blacks and mulattoes are stantly teaching our slaves what they should n know. They incite them to run away; direct them where to go, and how to escape when pumued; a their presence is that of evil, and of evil call They are mostly slaves who have been emancing for their faithfulness by well-meaning, but weak pr sons; or, they are the descendants of gentlen who did not like to see their children driven a slaves. So wholly unbearable have these worthis wretches become, that, at the last session of our le islature, we passed through the lower house a bill slavery, for the purpose of educat onr children. Our State loses over two millions dollars every generation, by her culpable neglect toes, who are much better off as slaves than as fre men. The law referred to, also confiscated their pro erty, for the support of the poor. That property, teresting debate, in which it is difficult to decide whether patriotism or piety predominated. It was so modified before it passed the senate, that all the money goes into the county treasury without appro printion. Enclosed, you will find a copy of the bill from which you will see that all the truly conscit tious members have an abiding faith that Godlines is great gain '; but what per cent, they expect it will

pay, they do not disclose. Now that John Brown and most of his confed ates are killed and hung, Virginia will, we hope, permitted to rest. The hanging was just and right. Brown has been guilty of treason, insurrection, a murder, because the jury said so. They were under onth, and it must be true. It cannot be gaineayed nor denied. Then consider what a mean part Brown acted in Kansas. When Henry Clay's Dunder Pais went out from Westport in Missouri, with thirty nen, to take Brown and his eleven men prisoners Brown, instead of surrendering, as it was his duty t do, on the true democratic principle that a majorit should govern, took Dunder Pate and his party pris oners; and he ought to be hung for that. His friends killed the Doyles, and the Doyles' neighbors who acted with them, for nothing in the world but stealing their cattle, horses, and hogs; burning their uses and shooting the abolitionists; when it can be proved that Doyle sent them word fairly, and gave them all the time necessary, to remove and ecospi death. But, instead of going as they ought, the combined together, and, without sending the Doy word, as Doyle had sent them, cruelly murdere them all in one night. The amiable Mrs. Doyle, who sent a halter to Gov. Wise with which to hang Brown, requesting that her surviving son might ad as hangman, ought to have had that reasonable desire gratified. We are happy to see that her pecuniary necessities are to be cared for. One New Just's democrat has already donated two dollars; and may reasonably hope that there are thousands who will be equally benevolent and democratic.

There can be little expected of the North, anchored as she is in ignorance and prejudice. She has not of the elements of progress. How different, in the respect, are the Slave States. Look at our schools at our lecture-rooms. See your pulpits and your court filled with priests and lawyers from our South seminaries; your schools filled with gentlemen a lady teachers from the South; your land filed sith the machinery made in our Slave States. Where, the North, can you find a hardy, industrious 16 manry, so well educated, so enlightened, so int gent, or so independent and happy, as the corn crackers, the sand-hillers, and clay-caters of Care lina and Georgia, -men so powerful that they have only one senator in their State legislature, to cert four from other parts of Carolina? Note, also, the progress made in political science, in morals at in all the movements that mark the progress of the enlightened age. One of our great men, -great est in our Slave States, - in a fit of enthusiam claimed, 'Give me liberty, or givene death!' have corrected this highly-colored adage, and, in a cordance with the revised edition, we say, slavery, or give us death?' The old Virginia coi arms says, 'Death to all tyrants.' The new des eratic correction is, Death to the fors of tyrand When the people walked in darkness, their maxiJANUARY 20.

we had a maxim, that 'Every man was presumed in-noent until he was proved guilty.' Now, he is pre-

med guilty, and punished, 'unless he can give

good account of himself.' In former times, the 'military authority was subject to the civil; ' but experince has clearly shown, that to receive the blessings of liberty, the civil must be subject to the military

of liberty, the authority. A leader of the old fogy school said, authority. A leader of the old fogy school said, All men were created equal. We have proved, by

old fogies themselves, that nobody but white men

were created equal; and that negroes were not created equal at all. We have recently ascertained, and

proved, that the golden rule does not extend to ne-

groes, mulattoes, nor abolitionists. The South is now

groes, discussing two very important moral and political

ousl, and they must be decided on their merits.

The old practice was, to imprison the rogues, and let

honest men alone. It is now proposed to imprison the honest men, and to give the rogues, 'the liberty

of the town.' The other change proposed is, to hang

the benevolent and conscientious men, instead of the

rascals, as formerly. Both these changes are sustained by the maxim, that 'turn about is fair play.'

We wish to set understandingly, and have therefore

imprisoned quite a number of innocent men, while we have permitted any number of rogues to run at large. We have also hung a few good men, and left

a goodly number of murderers-like the murderers Thompson at Harper's Ferry-pass unnoticed. We

think the proposed change desirable. Considering our enlightened and liberal views, we are at an utter

loss to conceive why our Slave States, with the greatest area, the best soil and climate, the greatest min-

eral resources, do not outstrip the Free States in population. Here, we do not have to work: our slaves

do that, while we meet at our village saloons and im-

prove our minds over a social glass, or discuss the affairs of the nation. Why we should fall behind

the North in population, when we excel her in every-

thing else, is an unexplained mystery. If we can

banish about one quarter part of our present population of anti-slavery sentiments,-a population that

renders our property so insecure,-we think we could

regain our numerical ascendancy, and acquire the

control of our General Government, of which we have been so long, and so unjustly, deprived. There

seems to be nothing to prevent this consummation

DIVISION OF THE STATES.

which can only be terminated by the total destruction

of one or the other, has been extensively commented upon, by pro-slavery presses and orators, in a manper indicative rather of alarm than of incredulity No attempt is made to disprove this proposition; but

it is everywhere denounced, as if atrocious in its pur-

port, or tending to disastrons consequences. When it

s considered that this doctrine is not original or new

with Mr. Seward, but has often before been expressed, that its truth has been proved by the abolition of slavery in Western Europe, and the emancipation of

serfs now in progress in Russia, and the experience of our own country, which has for several years been

slavery, in defiance of the efforts of leaders of all par-

ties to quell agitation, by compromising 'finalities';

and when we perceive that the declaration is only an

abstract theorem in political economy, not proposing

or contemplating any overt action, we may well b

surprised that it should be met with such an excited

hostility. This treatment of it is significant; it be-

trays fears of its influence in destroying the Slave

Power, and unmasks sentiments subversive of our free institutions. It is, therefore, now highly impor-

tant that this proposition and its results should be

I shall at once assume the truth of the propisition

in question so far as to say, that slave labor and free

labor cannot permanently exist together, in any noticeable degree, under the same government or po-

litical connection, without an incessant political con-flict; and the inference I draw from this is, not nec-

essarily that the cessation of such a conflict must be

terminated by the complete abolition of one or the

other; especially if the parties are nearly equal in

strength, and equally resolute; but will be far more

likely to be accomplished by political separation from

each other. It is obvious that the opposing views of

slavery in the free and slave States have, within a

few years, become more and more discordant, not only

in regard to the benefit or evil of the institution, but

radically, as to its moral character; and that a crisis

now approaching, when a struggle will commenceperhaps in the Congress now convened-which will

give no hope of a settlement in legislation, either by

victory of either party, or a compromise. The presidential election of next winter will probably bring

this contest to a decision. In case of the election of

President in favor of free labor, the leading aristo-

cratic powers of the South proclaim their resolution to secrede from the Union; and there is no sufficient

reason to doubt their sincerity; at any rate, it would

e unsafe to rely on any anti-slavery sentiments in the

slave States to avert this occurrence; and should this

measure not be resorted to, still, such nullifying re-

sistance will be made to Federal enactments as will

lestroy the peace of the Union. On the other hand.

if the friends of the present Administration shall still

continue to wield the powers of the government, embol-

extend the existence and protection of slavery over

all the free States. But the free spirit of the North

cannot submit to this, and it will be resisted by legislation, or by force even unto bloodshed.

There seems, therefore, to be a real danger of civil war, which it is not wise to slight. In this ' impend-

ing crisis,' it is highly important equally for the

friends of peace and liberty to give timely attention to

such proposals as may tend to avert it; and we can

discern none more effectual and unobjectionable than that of a peaceful separation of the free from the

slave States, by mutual consent; which, we trust,

they will have the wisdom of adopting. It is true,

this would not be an abolition of slavery where it

now exists; but it would be the removal of all fear of

it in the free States and the Territories; and they

would have no more complicity with it, or mortifying

responsibility for it, than they now have for its exis-

tence in Asia or Africa; and it would be easy to

show that such a separation must, in a few years, be

followed by entire emancipation, to be attained in no other way; but this is a consideration into which I do

I have said that this measure is unobjectionable

It could not be disagreeable to the people of the

South, or their leaders, if there is sincerity in the proud assertions made in their papers, that they are

perfectly competent to sustain a Republic of them-

selves; that their progress in prosperity is obstructed by their connection with the North; that their in-

tercourse with foreign nations would be freer and

more direct without it; and that they would be less

dependent on Northern industry for manufactured

articles. It would be a great relief to the people of the North and West, not only from the degrading

complicity with slavery mentioned above, but from

the apprehensions of foreign war, in which slavery is

most likely to involve us, and in which we should have an internal, as well as an external, enemy on our

hands; an odious 'Fugitive Slave Law,' oppressive

to humanity, would no longer enchain us; and, above

all, we should be released from that iniquitous obli-

rannical Slave Power in its suppression of every ves-ige of the dearest rights of man, promised to all

gation we are now under to sustain and aid the ty

dened by success, they will unavoidably, and in necessar ry consistency with the Dred Scott decision, attempt to

attentively considered.

The declaration of Mr. Seward, that there is an irrepressible conflict' between free and slave labor.

but the aggressive villany of the North.

tions. The precedents and authorities are about

a thriftless, idle, vagahave imposed upon us em from settling in the s and mulattoes are con run away; direct them pe when pursued; and vil, and of evil only. have been emancipated neaning, but weak per endants of gentlemen, eir children driven as have these worthless last session of our lege purpose of educating es over two millions of ner culpable neglect to ree negroes and mulat as slaves than as free-confiscated their propoor. That property, it ante, where it laid over want of time. But it ed, after a long and inpredominated. It was he senate, that all the easury without approfaith that Godliness

ent. they expect it will most of his confederng was just and right. so. They were under cannot be gainasyed nat a mean part Brown ry Clay's Dunder Pate Missouri, with thirty eleven men prisoners, , as it was his duty to nciple that a majority ate and his party pris g for that. His friends oyles' neighbors who n the world but stealhogs; burning their tionists; when it can word fairly, and gave as they ought, they ut sending the Doyles em, cruelly murdered with which to hang rviving son might ac I that reasonable desire ee that her pecuniary r. One New Jerrey two dollars; and we re are thousands who democratic. of the North, anchored

udice. She has none How different, in this ook at our schools and ulpits and your courts, s from our Southern i with gentlemen and your land filled with rdy, industrious yeo. nlightened, so intellihappy, as the cornclay-eaters of Carowerful that they have e legislature, to every ience, in morals, and k the progress of this reat men, -great even giveme death!' We ed adage, and, in acon, we say, "Give us e old Virginia coat of ts.' The new demoirkness, their maxim

Americans in the Declaration of Independence, and FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIwas, 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' Now, we know better, and say, Slavery is the chief corner stone of liberty. In the former days of ignorance, to the assertion of which we owe our own republican

and subjected to a bondage full of uninterable wee and shorror. But, even in their behalf, he sought no re-tailation nor revenge, but only (if possible) a peaceful exodus from Virginia, &c. &c.

John Brown did not intend to make any exodus

all that was highly prized as sacred mementoes, were stolen from it.

The body of Miss Mary Murphy was recognized on Saturday by the clothes upon it, which were a brown lyonese dress and a white flamel skirt. Beyond these, there was nothing to furnish evidence for iden-

from Virginia, peaceful or otherwise, but to liberate the slaves in their native State, and to support them there. The idea that he intended to make an exodus cumes from his reference to his exploit in Missouri,

The bodies of Catharine Harrigan and Ellen Ahern

the arena of a bitter political conflict on the subject of

there. The idea that he intended to make an exodus comes from his reference to his exploit in Missouri, which was given as an explanation of the fact that slaves might be liberated without bloodshed; not as an indication of the mode by which he intended to operate in Virginia.

Have you not seen his letter of explanation to Mr. Hunter? By reading it, you will see that there was no real contradiction in his statements.

Now comes the question—How did he intend to support himself in Virginia without insurrection?

Mr. Emerson never said a truer word than when he described John Brown as a pure Idealist. It would have been as easy to drive a shadow into the centre of a block of granite as to force a pro-slavery falsehood into his brain or heart. Truly regarded, is it not a concession to the Southern reced, to call a rising of the slaves an insurrection. John Brown centuries has been an insurrection. John Brown, therefore, went down to Virginia not to incite, but to extinguish, insurrection. He went down to Virginia as an abolitionist and compensationist—to free the slaves, and pay them for their past unrequited services. If any man had presumed to oppose this righteous action, John Brown would have summarily resisted him to the death. That was the why he bought pikes, and Sharpe's rifles and revolvers. He did not design to go Northward, but toward South Carolina and Alabama. He intended to put the Declaration of Independence through from Harper's Ferry to the Gulf of Mexico.

The bodies of Catharine Harrigan and Ellen Ahern were also taken out and ical ther that that that there was no intentioned by which he intended to pot a free the slove of the latter from strangility and the intended to was overpowered by the some names. The mother of the latter saw upon a misshapen fragment, a small piece of dress of a speculiar pattern.

The remains of Catherine Sweeney, who lives in Common-St., were found and identified by two thimbbes and a concession to the Southern reced, to call a rising of the slove of the same part of

white' from the statutes of this Commonwealth, and that said Committee solicit a hearing before the

ing persons were appointed said Committee: Wio. missing: Wells Brown, Wm. C. Nell, Dr. J. S. Rock, Robert Morris, Esq., Rev. J. Sella Martin.

Crosby, Nichols & Co. have just published 'The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowl-American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the Year 1860'—crowded with all sorts of valuable information respecting the complex affairs of the general and State governments. No where else can be found collected such full details in regard to the Executive and Judiciary, the finances, schools, charitable institutions, and pauperism and crime of the several States. It also contains tables of railroads in this country and in Canada, and of the surveyed in this country and in Canada, and of the surveyed outes to the Pacific; of telegraphs and submarine telegraphs; of colleges and professional schools in the United States; of the population of the several States at the decennial periods; of the debts, property and expenses of the States; of the times of the States. State elections and the meetings of the State Legislatures, and of the votes at the different Presidential elections-&c., &c.

We learn that a very interesting discussion on S. S. Foster's scheme for a new political party was held, some days since, in Brinley Hall, Worcester, at a meeting called for that purpose. A friend who was present says,—'A young man, a student in a Law Office here, by the name of Sheridan, undertook to defend alavery, whereupon Abby Kelley Fosten gave him the severest castigation I ever heard from mortal lips. Her speech, though perfectly extemporaneous, was one of surpassing eloquence. I would give a good deal for a verbatim report of it.'

There are many cases which call for speedy aid and sympathy. Nine hundred people, upon whom at the surprise of the s a meeting called for that purpose. A friend who was present says,—'A young man, a student in a Law Office here, by the name of Sheridan, undertook to

BLE CALAMITY AT LAWRENCE.

But it is thought that a separation would be follow. AFFECTING SCENES AT THE CITY HALL.

But it is thought that a separation would be followed by a war. This is a groundless fear. If the division was by mutual consent, neither party could have the least object or motive for such a war; each would, by the simple separation, have obtained all its professes to desire. In the present temper of they sections, a civil war is far more likely to occur, while nominally under the same government; as the Federal power is pledged to the enforcement of law, however tyrannical. The separation may therefore be a means, perhaps the only means, of averting fraternal bloodshed. The destruction of life in the late affair at Harper's Ferry was effected by United States marines, supported by the votes and money of the North, for an action which causes grief and indignation in every Northern bosom.

The fear of Northern merchants and politicians is, that commerce with the South will be destroyed by separation, and pecuniary loss thus accrue. This is also groundless; the natural wants of each section would be the same as now, and of course the intersement should be unavise enough to impose duties on passage of the lines, such a regulation could not be executed, could not be injurious or permanent. It is not here intended to recommend an immediate proposal, on the part of the free States, for a separation from the siave States; but only to give such a view of the events to be expected as to encourage Republican members of Congress, when threatened with secession by slareholders from the South, to:

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if, in case of a Republican administration, they should show a resolution to carry this threatened separation into effect, they should be cheerfully permitted to do so. It is far better that they should be friendly aliens, without the Northern government, than discontented and hostile citizens.

J. P. B.:

JOHN BROWN'S INTENTIONS.

BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1860.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR—In your criticism of Mr. Whittier's poem on John Brown, you have made one error, which, I notice, is shared by many of the old warrior's friends. You say rior's friends. You say—

'He perilled all that was dear to him, not to achieve liberty for himself, or those of his own complexion, but to break the fetters of a race 'not colored like his own,' most wickedly abhorred, universally proscribed, and subjected to a bondage full of universally proscribed, and subjected to a bondage full of universally proscribed, and subjected to a bondage full of universally proscribed, and subjected to a bondage full of universally proscribed, and subjected to a bondage full of universally was a subjected to a bondage full of universally research to the city full, and the boy found in an about the private dath to the grief of the sister, while the color. To add to the grief of the sister, while the clock. To add to the grief of the sister, while the took. To add to the grief of the sister, while the proved again that the vilest depravity can exist among the most awful seenes, the trunk was broken open by some villain while it remained at the City Hall, and all that was practically valuable, as well as all that was highly prized as sacred mementoes, were

There was no intentional deception in John Brown's language to the Court or elsewhere. He neither indeed or alive, and gazes with dreadful anxiety de-

There was no intentional deception in John Brown's language to the Court or elsewhere. He neither intended, it is true, to incite or excite insurrection, even in the Virginia sense of the word; but as he would undoubtedly have been resisted, he would unquestionably have stirred up a terrible revolution. Yet, to say that he would have been the cause of it, is to cover the crimes of slavery with the mantle of legitimacy.

Yours, truly, JAMES REDPATH.

MEETING OF COLORED OTIZENS.
Pursuant to notice, a large meeting convened at the Bethel Church, on Monday evening, Jan. 16th, which was organized by the choice of Henry Weeden as Chairman, and A. N. Gale and C. H. Gardner, as Secretaries.

Wm. Wella Brown submitted the following resolutions, which, being discussed by the mover, John J. Smith, Dr. J. S. Rock, Rev. J. B. Smith, Dr. Knox, Rev. J. Sella Martin, Wm. C. Nell, John Oliver and several others, were, on motion, adopted:—
Resolved, That we regard the reasons given by Gov. Banks, in his veto message to the late Legislature, for refusing to sign the revision of the statute because the word 'white' had been erased, owing to its unconstitutionality, to be wholly groundless. Resolved, That this meeting appoint a Committee, whose duty it shall be to draw up a memorial for the present Legislature, asking it to strike out the word 'white' from the statutes of this Commonwealth, and that said Committee solicit a hearing before the late terms as a saved. In the tearless eyes, upon the bedding and railey, and gazes with dreadful anxiety decision in her tearless eyes, upon the bedding and a called railer another the grief-stricken and the curious file in and around each neadful anxiety decision in her tearless eyes, upon the head the curious file in and around each neadful anxiety decision of the budding. The body was found by and around each neadful anxiety decision of the budding. The body was found lying face upwards, in a straight and natural position. His watch was found in his pocket, the crystal unbroken. The watch

white' from the statutes of this Commonwealth, and that said Committee solicit a hearing before the Legislature.

The Sum Total of the Disaster. By the dispatches of our reporters at Lawrence, it will be seen that the following figures represent the sum total of the latest investigations, as to the dead, wounded and the latest investigations, as to the dead, wounded and the latest investigations.

Total, . . . 525

RELIEF FOR THE SUPPERERS. The following touch ing appeal from the Mayor of Lawrence was received by the Chairman of the New England Society, Sat-urday. It should open the purse-strings of the most penurious, and will, we trust, swell the subscriptions for the relief of the suffering and meritorious opera-tives to an amount which will not fail to keep want from their doors.

D. SAUNDERS, Jr. Mayor.

Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, Boston, Chairman Committee.

Fred. Douglass and the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.—The Rev. R. L. Carpenter, of Halifax, England, at which town Frederick Douglass is at present staying, states that the latter was concerned in the recent insurrection in the following way only:

He is charged by Cant. Cook with high and the recent insurrection in the following way only:

He is charged by Capt. Cook with having abetted the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and then deserting it. As he has informed the American public by letter, which has appeared in many of their papers, Capt. Cook is wholly unknown to him, and his accusation is untrue. Unless Capt. Cook was a person who once called on him with Capt. Brown, he does not even know who he is.

called on him with Capt. Brown, he does not even know who he is.

With Capt. Brown Mr. Douglass has long been very intimate, and he entirely approved of his plan of helping the slaves to escape to the mountains, and secure their freedom. He was cognizant of the Harper's Ferry plan, but did his utmost to dissuade him from it. In his anxiety to avert what he deemed an impracticable scheme, he went, about a month before the event, to visit Capt. Brown at Chambersburg, about twenty-eight miles from Harper's Ferry. His arguments were, however, unavailing; and his visits would no doubt be taken as an evidence that he was a party to the plan. He is in no way, therefore,

The Preference of deserting Capt. Brown, since liked like

The Preference of Question.—The question of expelling free negroes just now occupies a considerable share of attention in several of the slaveholding States.

Hon. Ab. Caruthers, of Tennessee, publishes an elaborate opinion in the Nashville papers. He says:

'My conclusion is, that the act of emancipating as a freeman, subject, as the same capacity in a white man is, to all curtailments of his liberty that may not be forbidden by some specific eurarnty of the Constitution; that he is not a freeman in the sense of the declaration of rights, and therefore may be exiled.'

The Memphis Enquirer thinks that, under present of fanatics are openly and the constitution of the constitutio

nan is, to an each per comparison of the pane of the p or profligate course of life, are hereafter to be deemed a and considered as vagrants, and may be indicted as such. In case of conviction, they shall be sold into a lavery for any given time, in the discretion of a Judge of the Superior Court, not exceeding two years for the first offence; but upon conviction of a second offence, they must be sold into perpetual slavery.

In Florida, the free-negro bill failed to become a law, for want of the Governor's signature. The negro equestion is involved in many perplexities, but fortunately does not require the aid of Northerners to assist in its elucidation.

HELPER'S BOOK.

To the Editor of the Norristown Republican :

I would inform the public, through your independent and fearless journal, that Mr. Dale, the President of the Norristown Railroad, has forbidden the

denounces the wickedness with all the indignation and scorn that honorable and just men ought to feel with a proposition so infamous is submitted for approval. The Patriot assures its readers that the pirates overrate their strength, and that the iniquity at which they are at work will not be accomplished.—Missouri

THE MISSOURI SLAVE INSURRECTION .- The Chicago Press and Trioune asks us what has become of the Bolivis, Mo., Slave insurrection. Our answer is, that the accounts furnished by the Southwest (Warsaw) Democrat, which were telegraphed to our paper, seem to have been mere exaggerations of a Christmas row between a gang of drunken negroes and a party of frolicksome white folks. The design of the Warsaw paper was no doubt to operate upon the Legislature, and create votes for the infamous Free Negro bill.—

his first appearance in the Senate, since his return home from his European tour, on the 9th inst. in fine health and spirits. He received a warm greeting from his political friends, but it is stated by the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun that not more than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

Photographs of Interesting Characters. Heywood & Heard, 10 Tremont Row, who justly rank among the first artists in the country, have just got out a superb photograph of Wendell Phillips. No one will fail to pronounce entirely life-like—the distinguished orator just as he looks and is. They have also just produced likenesses of all of the Brown family, leading off with the hero-martyr, John. All of these pictures indicate a high style of art, and show that these gentlemen undertake nothing which they do not finish and complete with the utmost skill. Our readers should not fail to visit their rooms.—Boston Atias and Bee.

NEW YORK STATE ANNUAL ANTI-SLA-VERY CONVENTION will be held in Association Hall, Albant, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 31st and Feb. 1st and 2d.

Speakers—Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Marius R. Robinson, Leonard Gibbs, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, Susan B. Anthony, and others.

Convention to commence at half-past 7 o'clock,

others.

Convention to commence at half-past 7 o'clock,
Tuesday P. M. This, surely, is the hour for the friends of Freedom to rally at the Capital, that our rulers may feel the united voice of the Empire State for a Parsonal Liberty Law.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Masachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:-

least three thousand were dependent for support, are out of employment. Young children have lost their parents. Brothers and sisters, dependent upon each other, are separated. Aged and infirm parents, dependent upon their children, are now childless.

One terrible case came under my personal observation. A little girl about fifteen years of age, who supported her younger orphan brothers and sisters, was buried in the ruins, but not injured. We had nearly extricated her; ten minutes more, and she would have been safe—but the flames came. You must imagine the rest. I can't write it. Oh, how fervently our prayers joined with hers to God!

There are many very sad cases. I can't write—it unmans me. Yours truly,

D. SAUNDERS, Jr. Mayor.

RECEIPTS

Of Treasury of the Massachusetts A ty, from Oct. 3d, 1859, to Ja George and H. B. Draper, Hoped deem pledge,
Proceeds Anti-Slavery Pair at Workers, was buried in the ruins, but not injured. We female A. S. Society, Concord, Caroline R. Putnam, Salem, Francis Jackson, Eben D. and Anna T. Draper, Bourne Spooner, Bourne Spooner, J. N. Buffum, Edmund Jackson. Of Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery ty, from Oct. 3d, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860. George and H. B. Draper, Hopedale, to re-deem pledge, Proceeds Anti-Slavery Fair at Worcester,

EDMUND JACKSON To

door.

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

MARRIED—In this city, Nov. 26, by Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. Wm. H. Jackson to Miss Louisa Propriety, both of this city.

Jan. 12, by the same, Mr. Milton Chew to Miss Eliza P. Alexander, both of this city.

LIFE OF CAPT, JOHN BROWN. BY JAMES REDPATH.

dent of the Norristown Railroad, has forbidden the news agent who rents the stand in the gentlemen's spartment at the Philadelphia depot, to sell Helper's book; and further, it is reported that the boy who serves papers in the cars has also been forbidden to sell it. Really, I would like much to inquire of Mr. Dale, through you, whether the character of Norristown Railroad authorizes any such discrimination as to what kind of books travellers may read? Is not Mr. D. a little too anxious to preserve travellers from heresy?

A DAILY TRAVELLER.

LET The project for enslaving the ninety thousand free blacks of Maryland is again agitated by the proslavery papers of that State; and petitions to the Legislature praying the passage of an act by which the proposed enslavement may be authorized are being circulated for signatures. We are glad to say that that sterling Opposition journal, the Baltimore Patriot, denounces the wickedness with all the indignation and scorn that honorable and jnst men ought to feel Agent for Publishers in Suffolk County, Boston, Jan. 20, 1860.

30,000 COPIES

SOLD IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION.

The only Genuine and Reliable Biography, au thorized by, and for the Benefit of the amily

THE LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. BY JAMES REDPATH.

With an Auto-Biography of his Childhood and

OF THE GLORIOUS OLD MAN,

by the best artist in America, from a dagnerreotype, added to the list of the illustrious dead of 1859. He died in London on the 28th ult., of disease of the heart, in the 60th year of his age.

by the best artist in America, from a dagnerreotype, antirely different from the photographs, and being the only authentic likeness of the Pallanthroperist and Pathor which has yet appeared.

All at the Extremely Low Price of One Dollar. Æ

Comprising an account of his early life up to the period of his going to Kansas; together with an intensely interesting narrative of his career in that Territory, giving authentic accounts of his famous battles, with all the details of his last attempt to liberate the slaves at Harper's Ferry, Va., including his entire prison correspondence, and the PRIVATE LETTERS TO HIS FAMILY, NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED. Also, AN ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY LIPE.

BY CAPT. BROWN HIMSELF.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT
IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A series of Anti-Slavery Conventions will be held in the State of New York, as follows:—
Poughkeepsie, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 23, 24.
Hudson, Wednesday, Grand Tuesday, Friday, Grand State of New York, as follows:—
Troy, Friday, Grand State of New York, as follows:—

BY CAPT. BROWN HIMSELF.

This important document has not, and will not, appear in the public press, as it is the desire of the friends who contribute it that it should appear exclusively in our publication, for the BROWN HIMSELF.

This important document has not, and will not, appear in the public press, as it is the desire of the friends who contribute it that it should appear exclusively in our publication, for THE BERGET OF HIS AMILY, and any re-printing of it will be prosecuted as an infringement of copyright. Of this Autobiography it is sufficient to say, that nothing of the kind, since the AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN, has been published, which is at once so characteristic to the contribute it that it should appear exclusively in our publication, for THE BERGET OF HIS PAMILY, and any re-printing of it will be prosecuted as an infringement of copyright. Of this Autobiography it is sufficient to say, that nothing of the kind, since the AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN, has been published, which is at once so characteristic.

Poughkeepsie, Monday and Tuesday,
Hudson, Wednesday,
Friday,
Easton. Saturday snd Sunday,
The Conventions will be addressed by Parker
Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, Marius R. Robinson, Susan B. Anthony, and others.
The sessions will commence at 2 and 7 o'clock, of each day.
The platform will be free to all candid discussion of the subject.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN, has been AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN, has been published, which is at once so characteristic and so interesting.

The Published, which is at once so characteristic and so interesting.

The Julion of John Brown, and this work is published under their sanction and approval, as may be seen by the following letters:

Extract from a letter of Mary A. Brown, widow of Capt. John Brown.

Name Franch December, 1859.

Letter from Salmon Brown, son of Capt. John Brown

Means. Thater & Eldelder:

Means. Thater & Eldelder:

Dean Sirs.—I was somewhat acquainted with
James Redpath in Kanss. I am also familiar with
his writings, and I consider him an able biographer,
and the Man above all others to write the life of
my beloved father. I believe him to be a man of undoubted veracity, and fully believe he will do justice
to the work he has undertaken.

Yours, respectfully,

SALMON BROWN.

Copies of this book will be furnished to any address, postage paid, on the remittance of \$1, and 21 cents in stamps.

THAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS. Jan. 20. Scrofula, or King's Evil,

Scrofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure sir, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the hungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, cruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Emprive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erystpelas, Pimples, Postules, Blotteres, Blains and Boils, Tunoes, Tetter and Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercuhal Diseases, Dagery, Dyspesial, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints Arising from Vitlated on Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIO, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Hearburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausee, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bootels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Sussaice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in ad-vanced stages of the disease.

vanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost eyery section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from darming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies trust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem : H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every where.

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AMERICAN CARPETING. ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT

THE LOWEST PRICES, For cash or approved credit.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The John Brown Invasion, AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY

-OF THE-HARPER'S FERRY TRAGEDY:

WITH PULL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE, TRIAL, AND EXECUTION OP THE INVADERS.

nd all the incidents connected therewith; with a LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT of Capt. John Brown, from a Photograph by Whipple. Published by JAMES CAMPBELL, 62 and 64

Cornhill, Boston. For sale by J. J. DYER: & CO., A. WILLIAMS & CO., REDDING & CO., and by Newsmen and Periodical Dealers throughout the Free States.

Resistance to Slaveholders!

THIS day published, a pamphlet of 36 pages, en-THE NATICK RESOLUTION;

Resistance to Slaveholders the Right and Duty of the Southern Slave and Northern Freemen.

BY HENRY C. WRIGHT. RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS IS OREDIENCE TO GOT

Price, 10 cents. To be had at Bela Marsh's, 14 Bromfield street, Boston, and at the *Liberator* office, 21 Cornhill.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

WORLD'S

The only preparation that has a

entirely different from all others.

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

N. Y. Independent

Michigan Christian Berald

Buffalo Christ

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like tele and appearance they cause the hard to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its antent youthful colon, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's and the child of the colonial and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's and the child of th

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as

In these times, when every cosmette is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is refreshing to come across that which is what it pretends to be. A really excellent article is Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores. As an across the state of great excellent article is Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores.

sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man

by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessively and a man loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmles, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calculated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or

losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR

RESTORER A preparation that will specify change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, reseasesing none of the BURNING QUALITIES OF A DIL.

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESPORES. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the 'World's Hair Restore.'

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. At-We have reason to be assured that 'arts of a and len's World's Hair Restorer is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. The

most successful remedy of the day. We know o instances where its good effects have been remark able.' Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

From individual cases that have come under our own

observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with

other restoratives extensively used and highly rec-

commended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the no-tice and use of those of our readers who need a re-

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTOREL-AS

we were travelling in Massachusetts a short in since, we met a lady whose appearance indicate that she had attained the age of sixty. So we is ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we shoul have added several years. After some conversalion

ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the parent and account of the state of the s

dies for decaying hair, and at length determined

applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxui-ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was con-firmed by other members of the family, while we

were informed that in the same neighborhood here were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. 8.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.'

Providence Daily Tribuns.

Among the very few preparations that we deem de-

serving of mention, we are by no means member omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Har Restor-

Em. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny in excellence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respecta-

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is the

best preparation extant for the various diseases incident to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to restore the hair and whiskers, however grey, to their natural color. It having been before the public for

many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigorat-

which have been successfully palmed off in numer-

ous instances, upon the public as genuine.

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro-

duced for restoring and beautifying the hair.

possesses none of the burning, cauterising powers
of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, gloss
of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, gloss
The Restorer

appearance almost instantaneously. The Restord is easily applied, and will not stain the fixest hum. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia.

We are satisfied that the statements made in adver-

ing, and beautifying the hair fully established for the manufacture of many worthless of the manufacture of the

Rahway Advocate and Register.

and beautifying the hair.

ned that in the same neighbo

pers, and acquainted herself with the various re

she spoke of her hair, informing us

to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She

St. Louis Ledger.

medial agent of this character.'

HAIR RESTORER will do this."

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE VIRGINIA LADY'S LAMENT. Pairest fair, Virginia Lady! Though thy hero be away, Still thy trembling, hush thy terrors-Thou art safe-be calm and gay. Lady, thou art pale with watching, Anxious, weary, and distrest; Do not faithful slaves surround thee, Guardians of thy peaceful rest? · Faithful slaves! we bought some dearly, Some were raised on our own land; But what care they for their mistress? There's not one in all the band-No, not one among their number, At my bidding though they fly, Would, if they beheld me dying,

Shed a tear, or heave a sigh. Yet I dress them gay and splendid; Seldom flog them, feed them well; But, of course, I mean the house-hands Oh my terrors, who can tell! Even now perhaps they're plotting Schemes to take my life away; All the night I dream of murder List each footstep through the day.'

Fairest fair, Virginia Lady, Are there none whose love you've won. Not a slave in all your household To defend you, not even one? No, they're all ungrateful creatures, House and field-hands all alike; Though they speak us fair, and tremble

They would run away and leave ns. Saying freedom is their right. And that they are born our equals, And that black is good as white But I'll send to Harper's Ferry; Tell my husband not to waste Time in trying Brown and others: Hang him, and return in haste Not for him do I feel anxious;

The insurgents are but few— Few, and wounded; they can't harm us, And our troops are strong and true. But I tremble for my children, Now their father is away: Be they with me, be they absent, They're not safe by night or day.

Why did Brown come to Virginia? We had plague enough before With our slaves, to keep them under; Now we shall have ten times more. Oh that I were in some free State, Where a mistress need not fear Every member of her household, Every footstep that draws near!" Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator. THE FUGITIVE. Crouched beneath the broken tree-top, In the forest lone and wild. On a bed of withered oak-leaves Slept a mother and her child Little heeded she the serpent, Coiled, and hissing in her ear: Little thought she of the wild wolf That perchance was lurking near.

All her senses locked in slumber, Shutting out the dreary past, She was dreaming of the future-Dreams of bliss too bright to last; For the silvery waves that bounded Blavery's cursed and blood-stained shore, Parting it from lands of Freedom She had safely ferried o'er What cared she for hissing serpents

Or the howl of wild wolf then? Beasts of prey were tender keepers By the side of brutal men; Brutal men, who chained and wronged her. Blackening all her youth and prime With the darkest, direst curses, Vith the blackest, foulest crime. Now she deems her trials ended.

No slave-hunter can pursue her With his whip, his chain and bound Closer, closer in her dreaming, To her breast she clasps her child-She is thinking of its father In the far Canadian wild.

Hark! there comes a sound more fearful To her ear than rifle's crack ! Up she springs with fainting terror-Tis the bloodhound on her track! Down below her rolls the torrent. Over rocks a whirlwind wave,-Quick as lightning down she dashes Her loved infant to its grave!

And she watched the bright waves catch it .-Loud she laughed as on they came,-Waiting calmly her pursuers Now we have her!' cries the master. · Seize her, Terror!' Still she stood, Till the hound had almost reached her, Then she plunged into the flood.

1

Down the dashing waters bore her-Down the tyrant rushed, all wild .-Rushed to save his human chattels, Save the mother and her child. But the God of mercy heard her Cry of anguish, and no more Toiled the spirit-broken Cora On the old Virginia shore.

For the Liberator. WITH A ROSE. That bloomed on the day of John Brown's man

In the long silence of the night, Nature's benignant power Woke aspirations for the light Within the folded flower. Its presence and the gracious day Made summer in the room, While woman's eyes dropped tender dew On the little rose in bl

Then blossomed forth a grander flower, In the wilderness of wrong, Untouched by Slavery's bitter frost, A soul devout and strong. God-watched, that century plant uprose, Far shining through the gloom, Filling a nation with the breath Of a noble life in bloom.

A life so powerful in its truth. A nature so complete, It conquered ruler, judge and priest, And held them at its feet. Grim Death seemed proud to a soul So beautifully given, And the gallows only proved to him A stepping-stone to heaven.

Each cheerful word, each valiant act, So simple, so sublime, Spoke to us through the reverent hush Which sanctified that time. That moment when the brave old man Went so serenely forth,

With footsteps whose unfaltering tread Re-echoed through the North.

The sword he wielded for the right Turns to a victor's palm; His memory sounds forevermore, A spirit-stirring pealm. No breath of shame can touch his shield,

Nor ages dim its shine;

Dying, made death divine No monument of quarried stone, No eloquence of speech, Can grave the lessons on the land His martyrdom will teach. No eulogy like his own words. With hero-spirit rife,

'I truly serve the cause I love, By yielding up my life."

THE LIBERATOR.

HARD TO PLEASE.

written,—tales illustrating high and noble principles, mises and no constitutions that offer a barrier to its and exemplifying a worthy and beautiful life, alike desolating march. Look, look, ye worshippers of for childhood, youth and mature age, -a certain set of compromise, at the conduct of the South! The Conpeople have been finding fault with them, and warn-stitution guarantees freedom of the press and of ing the public against them, as un-religious, some speech, does it not? Behold, how faithful is the even going so far as to say irreligious. The people South to her allegiance! The Constitution requires, who admired the high moral tone of these works, that citizens of Massachusetts, traveling in another and who thought themselves fortunate in being able State, on a peaceful and lawful errand, shall be treated to put into the hands of their children stories at once wish all the respect due to a sovereign State. Does so pleasing and so useful as those of 'The Parent's the South do this? Does she not imprison our citi-Assistant, 'Moral Tales' and 'Popular Tales,' ven- zens,-insult and brutally assault them? Has abe Assistant, Anoral raises and Topolar raises and Top lessons. The critics, ingeniously converting this culorage upon our rights as men, and our sovereignty as gy into a reproach, stigmatized the author in question as a teacher of 'mere morality.' The objection evidently was, that in these stories (which pretended only dently was, that in these stories (which pretended only speedily redressed? Bear witness, Hoar, fleeing for to delineate human life and character in such a way thy life, with thy invalid daughter, before a howling as to give some useful practical lesson) neither the Charleston mob! Bear witness, ye sable mariners, author nor the better class of her characters made now pining in the swamps and on the plains of the any 'profession' of religion. The writer of stories South, because a faithless and cowardly mother, who was blamed for not incorporating religious profes- accepted the oath of your fealty, has basely left you sions and theological ideas into her narratives.

world a Monthly Magazine which announced itself

Devoted to Literature, Art, and Politics.' The au

a law that makes pagan hospitality a crime, repeals thors of some of its papers in the department of Lit- the moral law, dethrones the God of Justice, and erature'-perhaps warned by the wide-spread ap- crowns the Moloch of blood and cruelty, annuls proval of the criticisms above mentioned to avoid the jour boasted right of trial by jury, disarms the State inculcation of 'mere morality,' perhaps impelled to of all power to protect its citizens from outrage and speak of religion by their conviction of its paramount slavery, - when we point you to the Missouri Comimportance—introduced into their stories and sketches promise demolished, that slavery may pour its lava an occasional appeal to religious considerations; pointing out the correctness of those views of religion solemn manner, pledged itself, for a consideration which they thought just and true, and also the incorpromptly paid, to leave untouched forever; and then, rectness of those contrary views which they thought maddened at the prospect of losing, after all her false and mischievous. Strange to say, the same class perfidy, the stake for which she had bartered her of people which formerly found fault with Miss Edge- honor and her soul, the South sends her armed rufworth for not putting religious considerations into her fians into Kansas, drives honest and peaceful settlers stories, now attacked the writers just mentioned, and from their humble homes, burns down their houses, the proprietors of the Magazine in which they wrote, steals cattle, violates women, shoots down unarmed for the expression of their ideas respecting religion. travelers, drives legal voters from the poles, them-And the reason they gave for this objection, most selves voting in their stead, and fraudulently multiastonishing of all, was that a publication of the plying even that fraudulent vote, and a legislature character in question was neutral ground; that there thus chosen enacting a code which, for injustice and was a tacit understanding that, in such a publication, villainy, for cold-blooded atrocity and diabolical wickno such ideas should be expressed, no such considera-tions appealed to; and that the people who had sub-in the civilized world;—when, O ye Thomases, who scribed for 'Literature, Art, and Politics,' were some- doubt what freedom is, and what she requires; when, how deceived and imposed upon if you threw in, O ye Aarons, who exalt a calf as the object of your

about 'neutral ground,' and by the general way in of wrongs and insults, at the ruthless hand of Slavery, which their objections were stated, (namely, as if we cite you to its avowed purpose of repealing the for the benefit, not of their party only, but of the laws against the infernal slave trade, or, failing that, whole community,) that they had quite changed their to re-open the traffic in defiance of all law, human or ground since Miss Edgeworth's time, and come to the divine, -we know we shall only echo the honest utconclusion that, however excellent religion might be terance of your heart, when we say, that, with the in itself, it ought not to be mingled, insinuated, or South, there is nothing sacred but Slavery! Now, sifted in with other things, and should never be we assert, that the South, by her own voluntary act, served up, except pure, unmixed, and with its appro- has dragged the monster, bodily, over all real or sup-

with his 'Presto, change!' was playing his tricks tions and Unions, that do not bow to the behests of with these people—they have now thrown a somer- slavery and decry liberty, she brings this whole quesset back to the old Edgeworth position—and have tion into the forum of conscience, and herself ab-begun to find fault with Alexander Von Humboldt solves us from all obligation to heed the verdict of and with Washington Irving, because they had not any other court! Now, O ye worshippers of the intermingled appeals to religious considerations, the east, your captor has unbound you and your prison one with his science, the other with his literature! doors stand open, will ye not at once make good your Brown steadily answers, ' God alone!' and they begin tary.

are suspicious. But, on tracing back the contents of echo with us the war-cry of Freedom, the slogan of the Magazine, in regard to which this claim of out- the free,-Slavery has no rights that on honest man is siders that it should hold a 'neutral' position in re- bound to respect. ligion was first made, we find evidence that this outcry was a partizan one from the beginning, and that the LETTER FROM REV. M. B. BIRD, ENGLISH persons who made it had never any objection to the introduction, in that place, of ideas belonging to their theological party. Thus, not a lisp of objection was W. L. GARRISON: 'Heads, I win ; tails, you lose!' C. K. W.

EST MAN IS BOUND TO RESPECT.

mistake! What is Chattel Slavery? It is a crime and religious, yet there are souls, even with white ex against man! Where, then, are its rights? It is a teriors, in the American Union, that are literally It is the sum of all crimes, the expression of all con- of Adam should be free. To me, this is a glorious ceivable outrage. Again: where are its rights? In thought, and the more so, as I cannot but believe the nature of things, it has none, -no, not one!

each other. Your doctrine, then, in plain terms, is, ready referred, I returned to Boston, and, as an Engthat one man may seize another man, subject him to lishman and friend to liberty and independence a his will for life, and reduce him to the level of a brute! the only springs that can safely work the interests o He has a mind, but you deny his right to use it; ca- the human family, I fully sympathized with the flowpacities of improvement, but you will not allow him ing joy of the day; but when at night the great batto test their extent, or their quality; a heart that can tle of Bunker Hill was represented by fire love as broadly and as deeply as your own, but you and the inscription, 'Bondmen,' which was highly crush its yearnings, lacerate its tenderest fibres, and elevated in the air, was represented as falling, and snap asunder its dearest ties. If Slavery possesses than of 'Freemen' as gloriously rising, I felt that moral rights, it has a right to perpetrate all these whatever of truth there might be in it, there was also wrongs. Nay, these are not wrongs, if, on the side a deplorably humiliating inconsistency which clung of the perpetrator, there is right. But few, however, to it; and I asked myself, how can they be free, whose are so morally debauched as to affirm slavery to be interests are all bound up in chains, which deprive morally right,—at least, in this community. But their fellow-beings of the right of calling their wives, there are many who talk of its legal rights. A legal their children, or even their very souls, their own right, not based on a moral or natural right, is a legal Such is man, and such is America. Truly, I do refiction; not exactly, perhaps, what is known in law joice that, on the subject of slavery, there are such by that name, but, nevertheless, the most fruitful men in the United States as Wm. L. Garrison and magination never gave birth to a greater fiction, nor Wendell Phillips, who will allow no compromise with the most purulent to a more monstrous one. If we the accursed thing; men who feel that their country felt any inclination to argue the point at length, the is not, and cannot be free, while any of its citizens, or highest authority, and legal authority, too, might be fellow-beings, writhe in chains. That you will tri adduced in support of our position. Such names as umph is sure as the eternity of truth and righteous-Seneca, Cicero, Grotius, and Blackstone, Sydney, ness; for the grand anomaly of a free republic in Milton and Burke, with a host of others, might be chains is too great a violation of the common sense of quoted on the side of the laws of nature against the mankind to become permanent; nor can the legal ex-

hood. Crime can have no legal rights. Who denies so plain a statement disturbs not the axioms, but news as under the foundation of his own welfare, the guaranty of his own safety. And in this position we leave him, that he may gather from experience what he should have known from intuition; to be taught, under the rod of a despot, the lesson he might well be regarded as the mere explosion of unrighteous principles; yea, the cries of the down-trodden do at last enter heaven, and the reply, the vials of righteous indignation, are sometimes poured out.

Such men as for year of the down-trodden do at last enter heaven, and the reply, the vials of righteous indignation, are sometimes poured out.

Such men as Dessalines are fearful rods when used have leaved in the school of the more approached for the accomplishment of the same great purpose.

Nor should we withhold our admiration of John Brown, even though it should be proven that he committed some retaliatory excesses on some of the murderous minions of unparalleled despotism in Kantara and institutions and institutions and institutions are fearful rods when used the school of the down-trodden despote the have learned in the school of common sense.

There is another view of the extent of our obligaattention of those who still cling, a little reluctantly, perhaps, to the letter of the law which killeth, to the neglect of the spirit which maketh alive. doubting Thomases and lagging Peters are thrown completely off their moral balance by what they call the 'Compromises of the Constitution,' - a name given to a notorious device of the Old Serpent, in which he compounds for our denial of his right to curl his whole vile length on our hearthstone, by wheedling from us the privilege of introducing fanged and venomous head into our cradles! Now, whatever of sanctity, whatever of binding

force might once be attached to said 'compromises,' we affirm that it is completely annulled and destroyed Ever since Maria Edgeworth's beautiful tales were by Slavery's own act. Slavery respects no comproone and theological ideas into her narratives.

Well, time passed on, and there appeared in the point you, O worshippers of compromise, to that ingratuitously, a few suggestions about religion.

It really seemed, by the talk of these objectors when, in addition to this dark catalogue of crimes, riate label.

These things being so, all at once—as if a magician, gard, boldly avowed, of all compromises, constituescape? Come! come! come to the ranks of the E. R. PLACE.

MISSIONARY TO HAYTI.

St. Heliers, (Jersey,) Eng. Dec. 2, 1859.

heard to the elaborate detail of a religious experience

DEAR SIR—One of the greatest pleasures which I which, in the judgment of an orthodox minister, fithave in looking back upon my visit to the United ted its subject for membership in an orthodox church. States is, the remembrance of the privilege which was 'Ann Potter's Lesson,' coming to this result, had no afforded me of taking part in your great and interestunfitness for a Magazine devoted to 'Literature, Art, ing meeting at Framingham Grove, on the celebrated and Politics.' But when an equal earnestness of re- 4th of July last, a meeting at which every true Chrisligious feeling is applied to the suggestion of ideas tian lover and friend of the unconditional and uninot belonging to the system self-styled 'orthodox,' versal freedom of the human race ought to have been then we have indignant remonstrance, and a theory present, whatever might have been the hue or shade of 'neutral ground'; which theory, on examination, of his religious opinions; nor can I for a moment proves precisely equivalent to the boyish formula- doubt, that the time is fast approaching in the United States, when the great question of humanity and free-SLAVERY HAS NO RIGHTS THAT AN HON- party; for, notwithstanding the heavy curse, in the form of slavery, which now presses sorely and heavi-It is the habit of some to speak of Chattel Slavery ly upon your great Republic, and which enters into as if it had rights. Monstrous thought! Most fatal the very soul of all its interests, social, commercial Where, then, are its rights? burning with holy and intense desire that every child that such desires are fed, sustained and fanned by the

Do you speak of moral rights? The very term is smile of heaven. an utterance against you. The question of moral rights involves the duties of rational beings towards esting meeting at Framingham, to which I have allaws of man. The way we propose to deal with this ecution of those who die, because they would that all was of man. Ine way we propose to detail one.

men should be free, retard the progress of right and
We affirm Chattel Slavery to be the greatest crime truth; for the glorious moral Sun, from which emaknown among men, or imaginable among devils. nates all of heaven to man, can no more be arrested man's consciousness supplies the evidence in his course than the bright orb that rules the day.

by a righteous and justly offended God. Is it not a the bloody agents of slavery, much, very much is to significant and warning truth, that Hayti, weak, and, be forgiven to the spirit of liberty that urged John humanly speaking, helpless, triumphed over a power Brown on to the defence of an outraged people; and far superior to herself? Truly, the race in this case it must also be considered that he had great provocawas not to the swift.

but I scarcely know whether I shall be able to meet self with as much propriety and mercy amid the bor the difficulties of publication in England. I am, how-der-ruffians and murderers in Kansas as we, his crit-

and feelings of the English public, and at the same by slaveholders, is a prima facia warrant to every The conversion of the whole world to truth, righteousness, and universal love, is the glorious aim and ered that he exhibited a towering heroism, and an design of our common Christianity. Nor can we almost unexampled spirit of self-sacrifice in behalf of doubt its perfect adequacy to this sublime and mighty the poor and down-trodden, together with unblench-

sy to Hayti, and I shall earnestly hope for the sym- human monstresities still more obdurate, which finds pathy and help of the friends of Hayti in America on fitting exponents in the conductors of the New York way back. Anything sent to my address to the Observer; when this is considered, I say, it becomes Wesleyan Centenary Hall and Mission House, Bish-the duty as well as the privilege of all in the thickopgate Street Within, London, will find me.

M. B. BIRD. Yours, truly, TOWN DROWN IN PRISON.

sculptors will find it to tax the highest resources of their art to translate its language into their several vernaculars. They can have none of modern times, at least, grander than John Brown in the presence of

Ralph Waldo Emerson has said, 'Should he be executed, the gallows will henceforth be glorious like the cross.' I would add, not in levity, but from deep and solemn conviction, that the humble pallet of that wounded hero will henceforth be held as another Sinai, upon which, as a sacred mount, one man, elevated by his Christ-like spirit and aims, and his sublime self-abnegation, above the throng around him, with its passions of the pit, and from which issue lessons, such as a people receive only

once or twice in a thousand years. Go, then, sensualist, man of selfish ambition. you who have wriggled your way up to what the world calls distinction, through the mire of a petty policy, and see how a man, a hero, and a martyr looks at death, and how he earns an immortal name! Granted that he was 'unsuccessful,' as men estimate success, that his scheme was wild, and, as it appears to us, impracticable; the question is not of the balance of hattles or elections. We have something else given us to think about. This is not a selfish or vain man, overreached in his policy, or failing in his efforts through want of skill and sagacity, even, for he appears to have had qualifications for leadership such a very few possess; but that is not to the point. The great decisive battle is being fought now, and he will be the victor. In his own simple and noble words, 'I am not sure that this is not the best.' How other wise could so much have been achieved? The kind of success at which he aimed is certain, for God and his immeasurable hosts are on his side.

The affair at Harper's Ferry drew upon him the attention of the world, and now he wields the sword of the Spirit, on the right hand and on the left,' with such effect as legions of men, and centuries of ordinary debate, could not otherwise have produced. Hern, of Lexington, was chosen President, John F.

of it was too distressing to listen to, regarding it as tice, J. A. Fox, Geo. Gale, and J. T. Rouse. the bitter fruit of slavery, in which there was no flavor of good, that a good and sensible man should become mad in consequence of its aggressions, and lead stones from the citadel, too few to endanger slavery, but enough for their own destruction. But, like Mr. Conway, when he said Brown 'would excite but little

through his fiery trials, and draw from them a bless. heroes and martyrs of the age; therefore, tory afford a parallel?

God bless those noble women who have offered the objects of our special care and sympathy. him help and sympathy! May I venture to say, every womanly heart is with them. There is not a ardly conduct toward these brave men, has rendered mother or a sister in the North who would not deem herself an object of contempt, and severe condemnait an honor and a privilege to take that grey head upon tion. her knees, to dress its wounds, and wipe away the | 3. Resolved, That while we deplore the bitter and

to an impulse of humanity. What a lesson to youth ! spirit. If for nothing else, he deserves immortality. There on never be too much said of the principal actor in the acts of Brown and hold the self-sacrifice they made in the self-sacrifice they made in the scenes at Harper's Ferry, but what of the others? pleasant countenance, who goes smiling to a felon's Power. er one yet, and a dearer one,' be admitted to cheer the imously adopted. natural to his years? His mother (a widow) whose taken up and passed by a majority vote :and dear ones will weaken the fortitude of the brave the slaveholder; therefore, prisoners. But true love is heroic, and one may hope Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting everything from a woman like Mrs. Brown. May they deserve only our contempt, until, by well-di-wife and mother both be enabled to send the beloved rected efforts in behalf of the oppressed, they shall souls soothed and strengthened on the dark but short entite themselves to our sympathy and respect.

D. W. RUPART, Sec'y.

How I wish we had one great Church where all ould meet to spend the fatal day in prayer!

redemption which I lack both the physical courage and the morial cenviction that would prompt me to use such, still, I should shrink from imputing to the hero of Harper's Ferry a less holy motive than that which actuates me in the choice of a different instru-

I am laboring to get out a small volume on Hayti, more than human, if he could have conducted him ever, not without hope.

During the last month or two, I have travelled a good deal in England in attending public meetings, and pleading the general cause of missions, which, I am thankful to say, still stands high in the esteem John Brown was hated and put to death in the flesh, task. I am also thankful to say that our enterprise of a Girls' School for Port au Prince, in Hayd, has met with friends in Europe.

I fully hope to visit Boston next summer, on my ening ranks of Anti-Slavery to celebrate his virtue and commemorate his noble deeds, both by speech and song; by vigorous prose and lofty verse; and also in humbler strains, truthful but not towering, The following-written by a noble Anti-Slavery such as are familiar to the common mind, such as the woman in Ohio—was sent to us before the execution of John Brown, but it has been excluded from our common people love to sing to popular, simple and expressive music. As a slight approximation towards columns till now by the pressure of other matter. MR. GARRISON: There is but one thing to write stanzas are offered. The writer is aware that some out now-but one subject for orator or journalist may discover either in the versification or verbal exto hope will be of particular, not to say of absorbing pression some little indication of the presence of the interest to the public-but one object for our country parodic element, sufficient perhaps to remind them of to contemplate, for the world indeed to gaze at, as- a certain well known serio-humorous ditty that altounded. No need to designate; no need to say most everybody, sometime or other, in the course what scene the most sublime, the most revolting, of his life, has either heard or sung; but this I since Christ's crucifixion, is now transpiring before us. am sure will constitute, in no reasonable mind, a se-History will pause long before it. Poets, painters, rious objection. Forever cherished be the fragrant

JOHN BROWN IS GONE!

John Brown is gone, that good old man,

John Brown is gone, that good old man, Who ne'er the poor refused Like him of Nazareth, he set At liberty the bruised.

John Brown is gone, that good old man, Who sought th' oppressed to free, For which the tyrants in their wrath Condemned him to the tree.

Is glorious like the cross

He walks the peaceful spheres, While Freedom's foes, who shed his blood, Are quaking with their fears.

John Brown still lives ! let us rejoice

With purpose true and strong, And we will write our thoughts in deeds, Till right shall conquer wrong! Springfield, Jan., 1860.

Indiana, on Sunday, Dec. 18, to on the death of John Brown and his associates. Wm Southerners ask, 'Who instigated you to this?' Brothwell Vice President, and D. W. Rupart, Secre-

The meeting adjourned till half-past 2 o'clock.

sympathy,' we reckoned without our host. He has in their recent attempt at Harper's Ferry, have proved roused the whole humanity of the nation, and every themselves true friends of freedom and humanity; noble impulse will take sides with him.

We did not dream that he could so sustain himself cember, 1859, have by their deaths become at once the and whereas, they, on the 2d and 16th days of De-

their memories, and to make their bereaved friends

Stephens, the superb Roman, and Coppock, (for that is his name, and not Coppie, at it is printed,) that brave and beautiful youth with the blue eyes and age, and in striking terror to the heart of the Slave

ast days of his brief life, with the tender care so The following preamble and resolution were then

nome is in our vicinity, has gone, I am told, to Har- Whereas, the American clergy and the American

This man must live in the world's history, and in the affections of all true lovers of freedom, so long as there are souls to appreciate noble self-sacrifice, true courage, and stern integrity.

I had a slight personal acquaintance with him, and differed with him somewhat radically as to the best martyr actually used instrumentalities for the slave's redemption which I lack both the physical courage and the moral conviction that would prompt me to

MRS. S.A.ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER. EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranfed not to contain deleterious subara This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative? We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit from it.

Persons personally known to us have come volunts.

rily, and told us of good results to either themelins
or friends, who have used it before it become known
n St. Louis.

St. Louis Presbyteries. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE given universal satisfaction, wherever it has be a used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a vey desirable article for the toilet.'

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE. STORER is worthy of confidence. Philadelphia Christian Chronick. Incomparably the best preparation we have ever All are compelled to acknowledge Mns. S. A. At. LEN's as the Hair Restorer.' MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORED but taken its place at the head of all Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy. There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S. Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like colo

Tune-Auld Lang Syne.

John Brown is gone, that good old man,
We'll see his form no more;
He gave his life to free the slave
On old Potomac's shore.

Whose heart was warm and true; He scorned to ask of other men More than for them he'd do.

John Brown, to help the helpless slave, Counted all else but loss; Henceforth that hateful gallows tree

John Brown still lives! a martyr crowned,

Come, then, John Brown, inspire us all

JOHN BROWN MEETING IN INDIANA. A meeting was held at Lexington, Lagrange Co.,

to suspect it is true, for there is something almost su- After singing by the Springfield choir, Mr. Rouse These self-contradicting movements by themselves free; join with the hosts of the brave; come, and pernatural in his steady coolness, courage and self-pos- addressd the meeting at some length, and was listened When some of us first heard of his attempt, and brief remarks, when the following gentlemen were to with attention. The Chairman followed with a few its termination, it was with the feeling that the recital chosen to draft resolutions: D. W. Rupart, S. Pren-

> AFTERNOON SESSION. The house was called to or other rash men to pull down upon themselves a few der by the President; and, after singing by the choir, the Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions :-Whereas, John Brown and his brave companions,

> ing of such august meaning to the world. Does his- 1. Resolved, That we owe it to them to cherish

rancorous spirit existing between the two sections of 'I never lost command of myself but once,' and the Union, nevertheless, we are ready for any emerthe noble old soldier, and that once was in obedience gency, and will meet it with a brave, unyielding 4. Resolved. That while we cannot subscribe to all

leath. Can no mother, sister, or, perchance, 'a near. The resolutions were taken up separately, and unan

per's Ferry. What will be the result, no one can church have, by their reprehensible silence on the tell. I almost fear that the presence of these near slavery question, served to strengthen the hands of

tisement of Mrs. S. A. Aller's World's Hall Restorer are correct. Boston Olive Branch. Its remarkable success is satisfactory evidence.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this It is just what it purports to be.' Clove. Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced,

We export these preparations to Europe even, and hey are superseding all others there as well as in

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the princips wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Caba, or Canada.

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where address all letters and inquit where address all letters and inquiries.

The Some dealers try to se'll articles instead of this, on which they make more woft. Write to Depet for circular, terms and information. Genuine is signed, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink.

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num, in ac pollars, i relating to be directed Adv

erted three Pennsylvan icties are LIBERATOR The cial Comm debts of t MUND QUI PEILLIPS.

VOL REFU

The Join

WM.

The Joit Relations, State Sena voice. No of Alabam lutions tru ble 'maj.r. State. The pass the Hemore passet the Demore semble in the state of the s Be it en sentatives of bly convene Assembly, States are to States; and United States. have the rip slaves in an tories conti such Territa

to hold slave by the Cor-necessary to would be n cease to exiduty impose all the mea joyment of SEC. 3. Be Sac. 3. Be the Southern any Administrative to them this erty in the This antecede President of this fundame ton depende Sac. 4. Be of the South political Coselves to the does not, in a the rights ells

the rights ch that it would for them to s ment of a C bers are from first demandi tutional rigi bound by the ABUSE Wendell Young Men's Toussaint L'of February

How much at the North tion of the a habitually g country that delivered bel replete with it would be f tem should e its good sens Theodore Par it is to be he tinued until e bellows, Emil sechool, shall be Men's Associated to fall upon only, and no nity. These blame in this ceipts has ind praved tastes, has been blig inculcation of and social. I not be sustaine let them coase sons everywher prostitution of tutions of the

and the share severely of a se inconvenienced missionary of follows: Onli-extent of extent of suffer that wretched

1. The Abo

restore peace to Church in it! 6. They hav manufacturers, of the North, modities with ies with to all concerned.

7. They have 8. They hav common discer-ces to everybody would be an Ab

Georgia journ the Union-savin their lavish diff tions here, abou grip illustration netitations—an

It is to the friendly relation their interest, twould not do it. New-York City few and for betworld of raceals, and Gomorrah, i